FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 218 *12 November 1981*

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BREZHNEV: USSR READY TO TAKE DISARMAMENT ACTION

LD111606 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and president, Leonid Brezhnev, has said that the Soviet Union is prepared to take concrete disarmament action so as to ward off the nuclear war danger. President Brezhnev underlined that there could be no winners in a nuclear war. He made these statements in reply to a message sent to him by the West German antifascist organization Flowers for Stueckenbrock, formed to commemorate the Soviet people massacred in the Stueckenbrock Nazi extermination camps.

In his message to the leaders of the organization, President Brezhnev noted that the hope was expressed in the Soviet Union that the forthcoming Soviet-West German summit talks in Bonn would be an important landmark in developing the mutually beneficial relations between the two countries and would serve to ease international tension.

Message to FRG Organization

LD111730 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 11 Nov, TASS -- A meeting with the leaders of "Flowers for Stueckenbrock", a democratic anti-fascist organization, took place at the Soviet Embassy in Bonn. This organization has been working for many years to strengthen mutual understanding between the peoples of the FRG and the Soviet Union and keeps alive the memory of Soviet people who were tortured to death at the Stueckenbrock fascist concentration camp during the years of World War Two. The organization is taking an active part in the movement of the peace forces in the FRG against war and for disarmament. In September this year, this organization sent, on behalf of 5,000 people who attended an anti-war meeting on the grounds of the former concentration camp, a message to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The leaders of "Flowers for Stueckenbrock" were warmly thanked on behalf of Leonid Brezhnev for their message.

"People in the Soviet Union," Leonid Brezhnev says in his reply, "appreciate the noble sentiments of many citizens and organizations in the FRG who honour the memory of Soviet people as well as people from other countries who gave their lives in the struggle against man-hating fascism.

"The Soviet people express solidarity with all people of good will in the FRG who are actively campaigning to prevent war from being started from German soil ever again, for stronger peace and security on our continent and against the threat of its being converted into an arena of a devastating nuclear catastrophe.

"For its part, the Soviet Union is prepared to do everything in its power to reach agreement on lowering the level of military confrontation on the basis of the principles of parity and equal strength of the sides and to carry out concrete disarmament measures and avert the danger of a nuclear war in which there can be no winners.

"The Soviet people express the hope that the forthcoming summit meetings and talks in Bonn will mark a new important milestone in the development of all-round, mutually beneficial Soviet-West German relations and help ease international tension."

In conclusion Leonid Brezhnev wished the "Flowers the Stueckenbrock" organization success in its activities in the interests of stronger friendship between the peoples of our two countries and consolidation of detente.

The leaders of the organization thanked the USSR ambassador to the FRG, V.S. Semenov, for the message.

SOVIET MBFR DELEGATE SEES IMPASSE AT TALKS

LD101456 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 10 Nov 81

[By TASS correspondent Vadim Ivanov]

[Text] Vienna, 10 Nov, TASS -- The state of affairs at the Vienna negotiations on reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe cannot unfortunately be considered satisfactory. Two stands, two lines encounter in Vienna: The fair and realistic line of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and the line of unfounded ambitious claims of Western countries. This was emphasized by the head of the Soviet delegation to the negotiations Ambassador Valerian Mikhailov in a talk with the TASS correspondent in connection with the eighth anniversary of the beginning of the negotiations, which fell due a few days ago.

Proceedings from the approximate equilibrium of forces existing between West and East in Europe, he said, the socialist countries consider it reasonable to reduce troops in central Europe along with their armaments on a proportional basis in order to reduce the level of military confrontation in that important area without damage to security of that or other side.

But the West does not display readiness to look for a really equitable solution. Though formally the West declares in support of the aims of the Vienna negotiations, but indeed it stubbornly tries to impose upon the socialist countries the scheme of "assymetrical" reductions. In accordance with that scheme, troops and armaments of socialist countries would be reduced in volumes several times greater than by the West. Naturally, the socialist countries cannot agree to such an approach that would be detrimental to the legitimate interests of their security. In the past year or two difficulties at the negotiations even more increased, since the practical actions of the United States and its allies in Europe, which are not aimed at reduction but, on the contrary, at building up military force and military preparations in Europe obviously run counter to the very meaning and aim of the Vienna negotiations.

Western delegations under various pretexts avoid the discussion and solution of the main problems. They are trying to remove from the agenda at all the item on reduction of armaments.

As to the socialist countries, we believe, as before, that in the interests of improvement of the situation, consolidation of peace in Europe it is important to overcome the impasse at the negotiations and attain mutually-acceptable decisions, stressed the Soviet delegate. That was also mentioned in Leonid Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress, that was stated by the Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the current U.N. General Assembly session. If the West displays in Vienna good will and the readiness to look for a mutually-acceptable accord on reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe on an equitable and realistic basis, such an agreement can well be achieved in the near future.

PRAVDA Cites GDR Delegate

PM101559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 5

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents I. Melnikov and L. Volnukhin: "At the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 5 Nov -- At the Vienna talks, too, the socialist countries uphold the line of reducing arms. The speech by GDR delegation head A. Wieland at today's plenary session in the Hofburg Palace was devoted to this problem. In addition to reducing armed forces strengths, the Warsaw Pact states also propose reducing the arms arsenals. In their opinion, arms could be reduced along with the military units being withdrawn, as the Soviet Union did at the time of the unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other combat hardware.

They also agree to carrying out the arms reduction on a selective basis -- that is, certain types of arms would be withdrawn by mutual agreement. Finally, they are also prepared to combine both these variants.

However, their constructive proposals are coming up against the NATO countries' stubborn resistance. Contrary to the accord reached earlier, the Western countries' representatives are now insisting that the question of arms reduction be removed from the talks agenda, reducing the whole matter just to the withdrawal of limited contingents of ground forces. To justify this step they cite the complexity of resolving the arms issue and the difficulties of agreeing on numerical data on the numbers of arms. It is even maintained that it is necessary to reject an arms reduction in the name of "simplifying" the first agreement. However, no farfetched arguments and verbal tricks, the GDR spokesman emphasized in conclusion, can hide the obvious fact that the NATO countries' present unconstructive stand is a direct reflection of their adopted policy of building up arms -- which contradicts the very aim of the Vienna talks.

U.S., SOVIET POSITIONS ON NUCLEAR WAR CONTRASTED

LD111334 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 11 Nov 81

["Nuclear War: Two Different Approaches" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator on military matters Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov, TASS -- In his replies to the questions of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, Leonid Brezhnev assessed with utmost clarity the Western concept of "limited" nuclear war. "Properly speaking, there can be no 'limited' nuclear war. Should a nuclear war break out, either in Europe or elsewhere, it would inevitably assume world-wide character," said the Soviet leader.

Such is the position of the Soviet state realistically assessing the logic of war and the character of modern armaments and international relations.

Washington's position on the question of a "limited" nuclear war is diametrically opposite to the Soviet one. Speaking at a press conference on November 10 U.S. President Ronald Reagan said again that in his opinion an exchange of nuclear blows "on the battlefield" in Europe will not necessarily lead to the use of strategic nuclear forces that could also endanger U.S. territory.

The cardinal difference in the Soviet and U.S. assessments of the admissability of a "limited" nuclear war lies in the fact that any crossing of the nuclear threshold, be it a "demonstrative," "warning" nuclear explosion or the use of several "minor" nuclear ammunitions on the battlefield in Europe, is considered extremely dangerous by the Soviet Union. The Soviet peace initiatives proceed from the need for declaring the very idea of a nuclear attack of any scale, a crime.

The American side believes that an exchange of strategic nuclear blows, and not the use of tactical nuclear ammunitions in Europe, will be a criticial point in the development of military actions in Europe, a kind of the rubicon on the way to a nuclear catastrophe.

This American position also reflects Washington's reluctance to reckon with the vital interests of the Euorpean countries as well as its desire to go ahead with its nuclear blackmail in order to achieve its foreign policy aims.

As is known, the United States reduced to ashes two Japanese cities with atomic bombs in 1945. In his time President Eisenhower admitted that the question of using nuclear weapons in Korea was seriously considered in Washington in 1953. In 1954, J. Dulles offered the French Government three atomic bombs for use in the area of Dien Bien Phu in Vietnam. In 1968, the joint chiefs of staff recommended U.S. President Johnson to consider the question of using nuclear weapons in the area of the Vietnamese city of Khesanh. Many more of such examples could be mentioned...

It should be stressed that the American concept of a "limited" war stems from the absurb assumption that in the event of the United States making first use of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union will follow nuclear war scenarios worked out in Washington.

Those who possibly hope to set ablaze the nuclear powder keg, while themselves sitting snug aside should not entertain any illusion.

Dmitriyev Commentary

LD111618 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] At his news conference in the White House on Tuesday, President Reagan stood by his earlier statement that a limited nuclear war in Europe is a possibility. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

Last month the U.S. President told a group of editorial writers that he could imagine a situation where there could be an exchange of tactical nuclear weapons against troops in the field without it bringing either one of the major powers to pushing the button. The remark has sparked consternation and protests in Europe. The doctrine of a limited nuclear war was called America's survival at Europe's expense. Public outcry was so strong that U.S. officials felt compelled to offer explanations. They were so conflicting that instead of allaying fears they only fortified them.

Tension has risen still further after it became known that NATO war contingency plans include a possibility of firing a nuclear demonstration shot to halt a Soviet advance. The news was disclosed by State Secretary Alexander Haig shortly after Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev told the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL that the Soviet military doctrine is purely defensive and that the USSR has no plans to attack anybody.

It has turned out that plans of firing a warning nuclear shot in Europe appeared long before former President Carter signed the notorious Directive 59 concerning the possibility of a limited nuclear war on the Continent. According to Melvin Laird, who served as Defense Secretary in the Nixon administration, the demonstration nuclear shot had been one of the top 30 war plans by NATO when the bloc had a three-to-one advantage over the Soviet Union. Mr Laird's observation is very important. It shows quite clearly that nuclear weapons have always been viewed by the United States and NATO not only as a deterrent, but rather as a means of blackmail and first strike at a time when the West feels it has an advantage over the USSR.

So, if the NATO alliance led by the United States toyed with the idea of using nuclear weapons against the USSR years ago when they felt they were in a better military position, it means that the USSR did the right thing in bridging the gap and achieving parity. Once it was achieved both in Europe and strategically, the Soviet Union offered to hold talks on arms reductions in central Europe and held SALT talks with the United States. The principle of equality and like security was once again stressed by Leonid Brezhnev in the interview with DER SPIEGEL as the only sound basis for talks.

But years after President Nixon quit the White House and Melvin Laird quit the Pentagon, the U.S. administration is once again contemplating the idea of a warning nuclear shot in Europe. Is it simply a coincindence, or perhaps they again dream of gaining a three-to-one advantage over the USSR as was the case more than a decade ago? In Washington they feel the time has come to revive old war plans. All they need to realize them is (?to obtain) superiority. This explains plans to rearm America and deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. (?When) superiority is obtained Washington feels it could start talking at these conferences about the possibility of a nuclear war in Europe and start doing something to make it a reality.

Yemelyanov Pamphlet

LD111638 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov, TASS -- "The European Continent is contemplated by Washington as the main theatre of operations in a future war. The production of neutron ammunition, just as the development of new medium-range missiles are successive complementary measures of the U.S. military to materialize the socalled 'limited nuclear war' strategy", maintains Vasiliy Yemelyanov, a prominent Soviet scientist, in a recently published pamphlet. The pamphlet entitled "Neutron Weapons Are a Threat to Mankind (About the Particular Danger of Nuclear Neutron Weapons)" has been put out by Znaniye publishers.

The opinion of Vasiliy Yemelyanov, corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, is that those actions of the U.S. authorities "affect the vital interests of European countries and are fraught with a direct threat to their population. They are also indicative of the U.S. intention to compel their NATO partners to agree to a 'limited nuclear war' theory."

"The European Continent is the main, but not the only part of the world which may become a victim of U.S. imperialism", Yemelyanov goes on. "It is not fortuitous that U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger stated that the Pentagon would use neutron weapons anywhere in the world."

Thus, the phamphlet says, neutron weapons "can be used by the 'Rapid Deployment Force' which, according to the designs of the U.S. military, is to carry out its predatory plans in developing countries which are rich in sources of raw materials, to suppress national-liberation movements and to organize sabotage ventures. Other parts of the world, too, are being exposed to growing danger. At present the Middle East is such area. Tomorrow it might be Africa, Latin America or South Asia, any area of the world which Washington cares to declare a 'sphere of the vital interests' of the USA."

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON CEMA POWER PROJECTS

AU092130 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Nov 81 p 6

APN commentator Aleksandr Drabkin interview with Petr Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification: "Effect of the 'Power Bridge'" -- place and date not given; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAS ASSESSED, IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMISSIONING OF THE 750-KILOVOLT HIGH-VOLTAGE ELECTRICITY SYSTEM BETWEEN VINITSA (USSR) AND ALBERTIRSA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY), THE WORK RESULTS OF THE "PEACE" INTEGRATED POWER SYSTEMS. THE RESULTS OF THIS ASSESSMENT ARE DISCUSSED BY PETR NEPOROZHNIY, CHAIRMAN OF THE CEMA PERMANENT COMMISSION FOR ELECTRIC POWER, USSR MINISTER OF POWER AND ELECTRIFICATION AND CANDIDATE MEMBER OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, IN AN INTERVIEW WITH APN COMMENTATOR ALEKSANDR DRABKIN:

[Question] Petr Stepanovich, how much is the Vinitsa-Albertirsa electricity network costing?

[Answer] Approximately R200 million.

[Question] That is really a lot....

[Answer] Indeed, a lot. But it will pay....

[Question] Some Western mass information media claim that the integration facilities are not effective.

[Answer] Let us make a calculation. Six European CEMA member countries -- the Bulgarian People's Republic, the GDR, the People's Republic of Poland, the Hungarian People's Republic, the USSR and the CSSR -- took part in the construction of the Vinitsa-Albertirsa electricity network. Altogether they invested approximately R200 million. The commissioning of this line has reduced the so-called "combined maximum" of power consumption in the countries involved by 1.5 million kilowatts. The electricity consumption peak occurs at a different time in the individual countries. The interlinking of the power networks makes it possible to make the most efficient use of electricity; countries that have already passed the period of maximum consumption can help their neighbors where the consumption peak occurs later on. The 1.5 million kilowatts saved in this way represent a sum of about R40 million. We can thus rightly say that the new electricity network not only pays off but that it yields real profit. Just imagine, the operation of the Vinitsa-Albertirsa network replaces an electric powerplant with an output of 1.5 million kilowatts, which is equivalent to the output of two powerplants the size of Dneproges. That means that by building this network, the CEMA member countries have achieved the same effect as they would by building a large electric powerplant. Such a powerplant, however, would be considerably more expensive.

One can also make a calcu tion of a different kind. SINCE THE COMMISSIONING OF THE VINITSA-ALBERTIRSA POWER LINE, THE USSR HAS DELIVERED TO THE COUNTRIES THAT TOOK PART IN ITS CONSTRUCION 14 BILLION KILOWATT HOURS OF ELECTRICITY. THAT MEANS THAT THE CONSUMERS WERE ABLE TO SAVE 5 MILLION TONS OF STANDARD FUEL (WHICH IS EQUIVALENT TO ABOUT 7 MILLION TONS OF GOOD QUALITY COAL), AND RAISE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UTILIZATION OF ORGANIC FUELS IN THEIR COUNTRIES.

Since the commissioning of the Vinitsa-Albertirsa "power bridge," electricity supplies in excess of the plan, supplies connected with granting needed assistance to the individual national networks, have almost doubled.

The Soviet Union's electricity exports to countries that took part in the system's construction have increased. In 1980 these exports amounted to 16.7 billion kilowatt hours, which was 1.6 times more than in 1970. Moreover, it must also be noted that the prices for which the CEMA member countries obtain power from the USSR are lower than the costs these countries would have to spend to produce the same quantity of electricity themselves. To be able to receive supplies of electricity from the Soviet Union, they need a reliable electricity network.

[Question] Are there any problems that must be dealt with in connection with commissioning the new network?

[Answer] There are pending issues, for example, the need to raise the dispatching discipline [dispecerska disciplina]. This problem (next to others, of course) was also the subject of talks in the CEMA Executive Committee. Breaches of this discipline resulted in reduced frequency of the electric current, and the quality of electricity supplies was deteriorating.

We are able to note that we have settled this matter. We have also reported this to the Executive Committee. However, there is still a problem regarding the power-generating facilities' surplus output, a problem that concerns the entire complex of integrated power systems.

After completing the construction of large nuclear powerplants on the USSR's borders with other CEMA countries -- the South Ukrainian, Rovno and Khmelnitskiy powerplants -- we will eliminate the problems linked with reduced frequency (and thus also reduced quality) of the electric current. This will be a matter of not more than 2 years.

I would like to stress: The construction of nuclear powerplants in the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries makes the construction of high-voltage powerlines (of 750 kilovolt and more) not only desirable but inevitable.

[Question] What is the connection between the development of nuclear power and the construction of high-voltage transmission lines?

[Answer] Every national power system has a limit of output per power-generating bloc. If, for example, the per-bloc output is more than 10 percent of the system's overall output, there is a real danger that the supplies of electricity might be disrupted. Imagine that in this situation a large nuclear facility is put out of operation for one reason or another. This would radically reduce the frequency of the electric current throughout the system. The frequency might even drop below the admissible level. When we take into account the unique characteristic of nuclear powerplants -- the fact that it takes a (relatively) long time before they begin to work at full speed -- it is clear that within the framework of a small isolated power system, the suspension of a such a powerplant's operation can have extraordinarily negative consequences. The situation is quite different when there are extra-high-tension transmission lines, which can master -- with the help of electricity supplies from neighboring countries -- any situation in the national power system. THIS MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO INCREASE THE PER-BLOC OUTPUTS, WHICH IS THE MOST ECONOMICAL WAY OF PRODUCING ELECTRIC POWER.

This way of "integrating" large nuclear powerplants into "circles" with the help of 750-kilovolt transmission lines has been tested in the Soviet Union where it has proved its effectiveness. It will be of even greater significance for the relatively smaller systems of the other CEMA countries.

[Question] Of what significance will be the experience from the construction of the Vinitsa-Albertirsa transmission line for the implementation of the general plan for the long-term development of the CEMA member countries' integrated power systems?

[Answer] The 30th CEMA session in 1976 discussed this plan for the period up to 1990. The appropriate agreements have been signed. However, the CEMA permanent commission for electric power has now decided that it will be expedient to define more accurately what had been drafted at that time. The situation in the fuel-power balance has changed since 1976. UNDER THE NEW CONDITIONS, NUCLEAR FUEL AND COAL MUST REPLACE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTS. I HAVE ALREADY SPOKEN ABOUT NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS. TO EXPLOIT THE KANSK-ACHINSK AND EKIBASTUZ COAL DEPOSITS, IT IS NECESSARY TO BUILD IN THE USSR EXTRA-HIGH-TENSION TRANSMISSION LINES THAT WILL BE LINKED WITH 750-KILOVOLT TRANSMISSION LINES IN THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER CEMA MEMBER COUNTRIES.

Then we will have a truly harmonious power system and great opportunities will open up for obtaining cheaper energy. On the basis of coal from the Kansk-Achinsk deposit we will build electric powerplants with an output of 60 to 70 million kilowatt hours. This power will be cheap enough to make its transfer to the European part of the USSR and other CEMA countries through extra-high-voltage transmission lines cost efficient.

This is a strategic orientation which we assess today from the viewpoint of the year 2000. The commissioning of new power-generating facilities represents a continuous process. These facilities must be developed and tested. We have already reached a voltage of 1,150 kilovolts, which is substantially more than the voltage of the Vinitsa-Albertirsa line, and have developed transmission facilities for 1,500 kilovolts. Such a transmission line is to link the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz coal basins with the European part of the USSR. Taking into account experiences from international agreements in the area of nuclear power engineering, we must coordinate the efforts of the CEMA countries' national economies to develop facilities for extra-high-voltage transmission.

[Question] How do you view the integration process of the CEMA member countries' power systems at the beginning of the 21st century?

[Answer] Today five countries -- the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR and the CSSR -- are implementing the agreement on building a 750-kilovolt transmission line between the Khmelnitskiy powerplant and Yeshov.

The coordination of conditions for the construction of another transmission line is in its final stage. This line will link the South Ukrainian nuclear powerplant in the USSR with Mecin (Socialist Republic of Romania) and Dobrudzha (Bulgarian People's Republic). There is also a program for the construction of a northern branch of the 750 kilovolt electric power system, which will cross the territories of the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, the GDR and the CSSR. This branch will close the circle of extra-high-voltage transmission lines.

[Question] What is the significance of the present integration of the CEMA member countries' power systems for all-European cooperation?

[Answer] Given the existing level of development of electric power systems in Europe, the exchange of large quantities of electric power between the power grids of Eastern Europe (the CEMA member countries' "peace" integrated power systems and the USSR's integrated power system) and Western Europe (the union for coordinating the production and supplies of electricity and "nordel," the union of Scandinavian countries) is becoming a realistic possibility. These grids concentrate roughly 400 million kilowatts of power output.

Within the framework of the UN European Economic Commission, we are studying the problems concerning the possible cooperation of these two high-performance power grids.

To be able to reliably link the power systems of Eastern and Western Europe, it is necessary to have surplus power-generating facilities. Our plans presuppose such surplus facilities. We are able to ensure reliable and good quality supplies of electricity to the agreed extent for any country. Experience has furnished proof of this, and we are also ready to do so.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON PEACE STRUGGLE

PM10459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "An Urgent Task of Today"]

[Text] From all corners of the world we are receiving reports about the peace supporters movement. They give us an idea of the scale and scope of the peace struggle. Responsibility for the future has united people of good will. The task of defending peace, breaking the vicious circles of the arms race and halting the slide toward a nuclear holocaust has become the cause of millions.

It is not very long since the participants of the peace march strode along the roads of our continent. It was one of the biggest ever demonstrations by West Europeans in defense of detente and against the nuclear threat. But already, 2 weeks ago, there has been a demonstration of unprecedented size in the FRG capital, Bonn. Nearly 300,000 West Germans protested the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the FRG. They demanded an end to the arms race and the beginning of talks on the reduction of nuclear arsenals. There were mass demonstrations in Italy and France, Belgium and the Netherlands, Switzerland and Greece.

The antiwar and antimissile movement which has developed in a number of NATO countries is a response to the dangerous militarist policy of the Pentagon and the North Atlantic bloc strategists. It is assuming wider and wider dimensions. This is natural. In past years millions of people have tasted the fruits of the detente policy. For many the very concept of "socialism" has become a synonym for peace. It is on the Soviet Union that people of good will pin their hopes for a peaceful future.

Even since it came into existence our country has unswervingly pursued a course of strengthening trust between peoples and broadening cooperation. This line is fully expressed in the peace program for the eighties elaborated at the 26th CPSU Congress. The entire complex of peace-loving Soviet proposals is a convincing repudiation of the fable about the "Soviet military threat." In fact, a country which has such a majestic program for peaceful creation, economic growth and improvement of the people's well-being, a country which puts forward major proposals aimed at strengthening detente and ending the arms race and which is actively struggling for these proposals -- such a country cannot want war. Our country's peace-loving policy and its desire to follow the course of detente and international cooperation were confirmed once again in the answer of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave in his interview for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL.

We do not need mountains of weapons, nor do we need international tension. The Soviet Union is interested in mutually advantageous and broad cooperation with other states, not in expansion and armed conflicts. The Soviet military doctrine is defensive.

The USSR's desire to avert a nuclear holocaust was clearly expressed at the present UN General Assembly session. We put forward a constructive new initiative. Its purpose is to ensure that no one ever uses nuclear weapons first. The task for the future is to halt not only all nuclear weapons tests but also further production. Stockpiles of nuclear weapons must be limited and then liquidated altogether. Our country proposes a treaty banning the development and creation of new types of mass-destruction weapons. The Soviet Union advocates no further expansion of arsenals of all types of nuclear weapons in Europe. In fact, it wants the process of their reduction to begin. In this connection it was stated that if the possibility of creating a nuclear-free zone should occur in some part of the European Continent the USSR would give most active support to practical steps in that direction.

The USSR also put forward proposals on specific fair and just measures to reduce tension and eliminate seats of conflict in the enormous expanses from central Europe to the Far East. Unfortunately, the leading powers in the Western world have not displayed serious interest in talks.

Washington and NATO headquarters would much rather talk about confrontation than detente, about diktat from a position of military superiority than about cooperation, and about "upgrading" arms than about disarmament. The U.S. strategists' response to Soviet proposals on banning nuclear weapons is the doctrine of "limited" nuclear war. President Reagan sanctions the production of the neutron weapon. And the bourgeois press is trying to make this monstrous weapon of mass destruction sound humane.

It has now been agreed to resume talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons. The forthcoming dialogue between the USSR and the United States accords with the will and aspirations of millions of people who sincerely want to deepen military detente and halt the arms race. But one cannot ignore the fact that the nearer we get to the talks the more often the U.S. side perpetrates actions which indicate that those who inspired them in fact do not want talks. It suits them to see Western Europe become the Pentagon's arsenal and the European Continent turn into a launch-pad for U.S. nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR.

The Soviet Union is not stating any special terms. The main thing is to translate the principle of equality and identical security into the language of specific commitments by the sides. "The Soviet Union would like the talks to results in a lower level of confrontation rather than a higher one and to pave the way for further steps on military detente in Europe," L.I. Brezhnev said in his interview for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL.

The path to peace lies not through confrontation, but through the talks process. There can be no trust without reciprocity and equality. International security is made up of the identical security of the contracting praties. That is why, when putting forward new peace-loving initiatives, the Soviet Union counts on reciprocal steps from the other side.

In its actions in the international arena our country has always been guided by the paramount concern -- concern for peace. The most important and vital task for the country of October was, is and will be that of defending peace, releasing mankind from the fear of war and breaking the vicious circle of the arms race.

IMPORTANCE OF BREZHNEV DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEW

LD101903 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov, TASS -- The LITERATURNAYA GAZETA describes Leonid Brezhnev's interview with the magazine DER SPIEGEL as a document of "extreme importance which has reaffirmed the USSR's steady course for negotiations, the policy of detente, peace and the security of all nations. "The newspaper's observer Vitaliy Kobysh writes: "The document, which with all responsibility, earnestness and sincerity gives, on the one hand, a realistic assessment of the world situation and again a clear outline of the USSR's fundamental position, on the other hand, proposes concrete constructive ways to solve the most serious problems of mankind."

The observer points out that reaction to two main ideas formulated clearly by Leonid Brezhnev was most prominently observable among abundant comments on the Soviet Leader's interview.

Firstly, "the Soviet Union will not allow anyone to intimidate it or to talk to it in a language of force. The Washington administration's attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR simply cannot seem serious to anyone who has at least some knowledge of the matter. "Secondly, what the Soviet Union proposes to the U.S. is not a nuclear duel, but search for a way out of the existing situation which is fraught with irreparable consequences for the future of mankind. At issue is the most effective and resultative way, dictated by reason and elementary logic, of settling the problems that divide the USSR and the United States, the two opposing socio-political systems -- the way of talks and a constructive dialogue."

Vitaliy Kobysh says Washington does not have a thought-out or consistent policy and adds in conclusion: "The wise and strong do not only know what they want, but also what they can manage and what they cannot. One thing is completely obvious -- no one can manage a war now, in a nuclear age. But negotiations on how to avoid it are within everyone's competence and power."

U.S. PUBLIC SEEN BACKING BREZHNEV STATEMENTS

PM111611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 81 p 5

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch under the general heading "Profound Concern for Peace"]

[Text] New York -- Many people in the United States, as throughout the world, look with alarm on the exacerbation of the international situation brought about by Washington's policy aimed at whipping up the arms race. In the atmosphere now being cultivated in the United States -- one of militarist psychosis and deliberate misinformation of the masses -- L.I. Brezhnev's replies to the questions put by the editors of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL have been a revelation to many Americans. In them they have been able to find a whole series of facts concerning the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and revealing the ins and outs of the propaganda ballyhoo about the "Soviet threat."

"The DER SPIEGEL interview," the New York TIMES, in particular, pointed out, "is a very detailed, well-reasoned exposition of the Soviet stand on the questions of the East-West balance of forces, disarmament and detente."

At the same time official Washington, unable to stifle the response elicited in the United States by the constructive program for curbing the nuclear arms race set forth by the Soviet leader, is avoiding making any official comment. And this is understandable. Washington's stand today differs strikingly from the peace-loving course reflected in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's replies. Moreover, the recent statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, in which he frankly says that the strengthening of the U.S. nuclear arsenal "is a necessary precondition for talks with the Soviet Union on reducing nuclear arms." merely exposes Washington's maneuvers and confirms the correctness of L.I. Brezhnev's words on the U.S. claim to a "special approach."

But if the American administration perfers to keep silent, representatives of U.S. peace-loving organizations do not conceal their opinion.

"It is very important," M. Meyerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, points out, "that L.I. Brezhnev spoke clearly and precisely about the doctrine of so-called 'limited' nuclear war. As is known, this doctrine has now been adopted by the White House. President Reagan has even permitted himself to speak openly of the possibility of an exchange of nuclear strikes in Europe without direct Soviet or U.S. involvement in the conflict. This statement is as irresponsible as it is dangerous. All this exposes the Washington strategists' true intention to jeopardize other peoples and, in particular, to turn Europe into a nuclear battlefield."

The Soviet leader's statement in DER SPIEGEL magazine, so many people here believe, has wrecked the very cunning plan recently elaborated by American propaganda. In connection with the growing indignation in Europe over Washington's policy, the White House decided to take "placatory measures." Both the President and his advisers began repeating with one voice that "there is nothing to worry about." Talks with Moscow are just about to begin, and thus the West Europeans' demonstrations against the deployment of almost 600 new American missiles in Europe will die down "of their own accord." Here it was given to be understood that one way or another the Soviet Union will be forced to agree to "limit the sphere of the talks just to Soviet medium-range missiles."

Here, for example, is what L. Franks, executive director of the American International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, thinks about this: "Reagan has simply deceived us. It is clear to everyone now that he does not want talks but talks about talks. Really, what agreements is it possible to discuss if one side wants beforehand to secure the advantage and ensure its security at the expense of others?"

Charles (Kraubill), deputy chairman of the "Citizens for Sensible Peace" organization, singles out those points in the interview touching on the SALT II treaty: "We are inspired by the fact that, as L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, the Soviet Union advocates continuing the SALT process, really limiting and reducing strategic arms and preserving everything positive achieved in preparing the SALT II treaty. Unfortunately, the enemies of SALT II, resorting to cheap propaganda, wrecked its ratification in our country. Future generations will not forgive them for that."

Terry (Provins) heads the Quaker organization, The Committee of American Friends in the Service of Society. "In our opinion," he says, "the problem of nuclear nonproliferation and of creating nuclear-free zones has been correctly emphasized. The Soviet Union's statement that it will under no circumstances use nuclear weapons against those states which renounce their manufacture and acquisition and which do not have them on their territory can only be welcomed. It is equally important that the nuclear powers should agree never to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

L.I. Brezhnev's answers to the questions put by the editors of DER SPIEGEL magazine are perceived by the peace-loving public on the American Continent as a new contribution to the cause of peace.

'NONSENSE' ON SOVIET USE OF CBW WEAPONS CONTINUES

LD111804 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 11 Nov 81

[By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov, TASS -- Washington does not quiet down notwithstanding the obvious failure of the insinuations which come from representatives of the U.S. administration as to alleged use of Soviet-made chemical toxic agents in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. The discussion of the question of the "use" by the Soviet Union and its allies of chemical and biological weapons in Southeast Asia and in Afghanistan has been started in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. While the committee members hear a string of speakers ranging from State-Department and Pentagon figures to the cut-throats from the SOLDIER OF FORTUNE magazine of the U.S. mercenaries, an attempt has been made in the U.S. press to add appropriate scenic effects to this another provocative undertaking. The Washington POST carried a malicious anti-Soviet article echoing the topic of the hearings at the committee. Having no facts, the authors of the article nonetheless state that "it seems reasonable to conclude that the Soviet Union is directing a vicious campaign of chemical and biological warfare" and that "this warfare is an attack on the integrity of all nations and international agreements."

It appears that paranoia becomes one of the most fashionable ailments in Washington. What else can explain the persistent systematized nonsense coming from the circles of the U.S. administration which ascribes to the USSR and its friends what they did not and do not intend to do? Washington figures have neither direct nor "indirect" evidence of the use of chemical and biological weapons by the Soviet Union. Such evidence just does not exist. This has been repeatedly confirmed by the specialists of various countries, including prominent Western experts, and nevertheless this entire nonsense is being reiterated in Washington again and again.

The paranoic adherence of U.S. official figures to the yarns fabricated by themselves becomes, however, understandable in the light of the quite real measures which are being taken by them in preparation for a war with the use of all types of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical ones. The measures encompass not only the material aspect of the preparation for war but also a psychological one. With this end in view the thesis as to "admissibility" of not only a "limited" nuclear war but also of chemical one, is being brought home to people.

The USA, for example, not only sabotages the elaboration in Geneva of a text of a treaty on the prohibition of the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on the destruction of their stocks but also, in the absence of such a treaty, builds up the chemical weapons' potential back at home, in the European "theatre of operations", in Japan and on the islands of the Pacific Ocean. Having turned into a major possessor of the weapons, the USA plans to modernize them, for which 4,000 million dollars is to be spent, and engages in the further development of new types of weapons. For this purpose 2,500 million dollars has been assigned for the coming five years. Unequivocal confirmations of the USA's large-scale preparation for nuclear, chemical and bacteriological warfare are contained in the repeated pronouncements of U.S. Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other officials.

Not only the figures' high-sounding statements as to the need to rectify the "lack of balance" with the USSR in this or that field of armaments but also such low-standard slanderous undertaking as the present hearings in the Senate committee are designed to cover up this militarist activity.

'Provocative' Congress Hearings

LD111234 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Nov, TASS -- Provocative hearings took place at the U.S. Congress on Tuesday for the purpose of stirring up anti-Sovietism in the country and hindering efforts to establish arms control. A discussion on the "question" of the "use" by the Soviet Union and its allies of chemical and biological weapons in South-East Asia and in Afghanistan was started in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Speakers during the hearings included Richard Burt, director of the State Department's Office for Political and Military Affairs, high-ranking staff members of the Pentagon and other government departments.

The propagandist character of the hearings is beyond doubt. They obviously pursue the aim of diverting the attention of the U.S. and world public from U.S. imperialism's crimes and the large-scale preparations by Washington for the conduct of chemical and bacteriological warfare. The absurdity of the assertions that the USSR allegedly "uses" chemical weapons in Afghanistan became particularly evident after Richard Burt admitted that the USA has no physical evidence of that. Senator Alan Cranston in a specially issued statement also pointed out that he is sceptical about the accusations which are being brought against the USSR and does not see scientific proofs of them.

At the same time the whole world knows, as was recently officially confirmed by Health Secretary Richard Schweiker, that the United States widely used defoliants and the most dangerous chemical substance "agent orange" in Vietnam. That not only caused innumerable sufferings to Vietnamese civilians but was also hazardous to the health of the American soldiers as well. Recently U.S. imperialism was accused of yet another crime -- the use of biological weapons against socialist Cuba.

Grenades with toxic agents, made at the factories of the U.S. state of Pennsylvania, were seized from bandits infiltrated into Afghanistan for the conduct of subversive activities against the legitimate government of that country.

According to the data of the U.S. press, the USA has three million artillery shells, several thousand bombs and hundreds of thousands of mines primed with zsarin, soman and VX nerve gases. Their aggregate stocks in the United States amount to 150,000 tons.

The magazine COUNTERSPY wrote recently that the Pentagon and the CIA carry on large-scale research into the chemical and bacteriological warfare. Last year U.S. laboratories researched the virus of Rift Valley fever which causes blindness, heavy bleeding, liver impairments, brain inflammation, and death.

The book "Chemical and Biological Warfare -- the Covered-Up Arsenal of America" by Seymour Hersh, a U.S. publicist, disclosed that the stocks of mosquitoes infected with yellow fever, malaria and dengue fever, fleas with plague, and ticks with tularemia, typhus, and Colorado fever, and flies with cholera, anthrax and dysentery were kept at Fort Detrick near Washington. The world's largest depot of chemical and bacteriological weapons is located not far from U.S. Salt Lake City, Utah.

According to press reports, the expenditures for the preparation for the conduct of chemical and bacteriological warfare quadrupled in the USA in 1975, and amounted to more than 280 million dollars in the 1981 financial year. The U.S. Government asked and Congress has already assigned the first "portion" of a multimillion appropriations for the construction of a plant at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, for the production of a new type of chemical weapons -- the so-called binary gas.

Such are the facts which cannot be concealed from the public.

GROWING DISCONTENT WITH REAGAN POLICIES SEEN

LD111022 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 11 Nov TASS -- Commenting on the fifth press conference of the U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the ABC correspondent at the White House pointed out that the President was trying to present things in a way that he had no particular cause for worry. Really, he stressed, Reagan has not yet burnt out. But some of his closest associates can already notice that the growing tension in the relations with the U.S. main allies and the toughening of the opposition on the Capitol Hill are the tongues of the flame that are licking around his legs.

The ABC correspondent emphasized that one can see with an unaided eye the growing discontent of the broad strata of the population with the policy of the administration which so far did nothing to really declare war on economic chaos. As was stated by one of the unemployed car-builders of Detroit, promises of a fat turkey-cock by 1984 cannot feed the family now. This is the prevailing opinion.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Comment

LD111206 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 11 Nov 81

["The Americans Are Discontented" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov TASS -- "According to the latest public opinion polls in the United States, the new administration's policy has aroused general discontent among Americans, particularly over Ronald Reagan's overtly militarist foreign policy which considers possible even the unleashing of a nuclear conflict," Vladimir Baydashin writes in SELSKAYA ZHIZN (RURAL LIFE). Commenting on Reagan's first year in office, Baydashin says "the now mounting nationwide campaign of protest in the USA is a response to the Republican administration's reckless policy."

"Last year, the then presidential candidate Ronald Reagan proclaimed an ambitious programme for the 'recovery' of the U.S. economy. In actual fact the programme proved a balm only for the monopolies of the military-industrial complex," the commentator observes.

U.S. official statistics eloquently confirm the undeniable fact that the Reagan administration is unable to save the country, burdened with non-productive military expenditures, from the intensifying slump. The gross national product of the USA has been diminishing for several months in succession. The rate of unemployment in October rose to eight per cent. This means that the number of jobless in the USA amounted, according to official data alone, to 8.5 million. The NBC noted that such a situation has not been seen since the days of the "great depression" of the thirties.

It is not fortuitious that the anniversary of Ronald Reagan's election was marked quietly in the White House. "This is understandable: the U.S. administration's achievements under the present occupant of the White House proved too unconvincing to laud them."

PENTAGON WANTS TO MOVE ARMS RACE TO OUTER SPACE

PM101545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] New York, 4 Nov, TASS -- The U.S. military intends to expedite the militarization of space by finally laying its hands on the launch program for the reusable shuttle spacecraft.

UPI reports that the Pentagon is actively formulating plans for keeping completely secret all details connected with the shuttle flights. The point is that many satellites and experimental equipment which will be put in orbit with their aid have a purely military function. To this end, UPI notes, the entire system of flight control and the processing of the information obtained at the Lyndon Johnson Manned Spacecraft Center and the John Kennedy Space Flight Center is now being completely restructured. Only a limited number of people closely connected with the Pentagon will have access to information concerning shuttle launches and the freight on board these spacecraft. In other words, UPI stresses, NASA will in fact be removed from the shuttle program.

The Pentagon's intention to transfer the arms race to space is also borne out by the creation under the U.S. military department of a space administration which is now actively "examining" a plan for creating a "mixed fleet." According to the designs of the Pentagon strategists, this fleet is to include shuttle spacecraft and the missiles now in service.

In this connection local observers note that the U.S. Defense Department obviously has not abandoned its plans to launch into earth orbit the modernized Minuteman-2 intercontinental nuclear missiles. According to these plans, the magazine AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY has reported, approximately 125 such missiles will cruise at an altitude of 200 miles above the earth.

The U.S. military's aggressive plans are in blatant contradiction with the demands of the progressive world public that the militarization of space not be permitted. Displaying imperious disregard for the interests of our planet's other peoples, the U.S. administration is seeking to implement its adventurist plans despite the fact that these are pushing mankind closer and closer to universal catastrophe.

6TH FLEET'S ROLE IN MEDITERRANEAN CRITICIZED

LD101634 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Commentary by Maj Gen Rayr Simonyan, doctor of military sciences]

[Text] Interviewed by DER SPIEGEL, Leonid Brezhnev submitted his idea of creating nuclear-free zones in various regions of the earth. Many Mediterranean countries are showing an interest in this, he said, and we naturaly view such interest with sympathy. The USSR position on this question takes account of the fact that the Mediterranean has several times been the scene of military conflicts which not only brought misery to the littoral countries, but also threatened universal peace.

It is there that Washington is keeping its 6th Fleet, which is a powerful means of interference by U.S. imperialism in the affairs of the Mediterranean and Middle East countries. The 6th Fleet normally includes about 50 warships, among them 2 aircraft carriers, 2 or 3 cruisers, about 20 destroyers and frigates, some nuclear submarines, landing and auxiliary craft.

The main missions assigned by the Pentagon to the 6th Fleet are to ensure the rule of the sea, conduct naval operations, support land forces in invasions of this or that country and support the nuclear submarines carrying missiles in the Mediterranean, and to conduct police and punitive operations.

It is very well known that the 6th Fleet has been used on several occasions against the Arabs. This was the case, for example, in the American intervention in Lebanon in 1958. The Marines and an infantry division put ashore by ships of the 6th Fleet occupied Beirut and its suburbs, airfields, ports and main communications. At that time the American 6th Fleet numbered 76 warships and auxiliary vessels and 35,000 men. In view of the Arab-Israeli war in October 1973 the total number of these ships was raised to 605 [as heard]. An unprecedented concentration of American naval forces in the Mediterreanean is reported today. It is worth noting that the danger arising from Washington's military deeds is expressed not only in the numerical strengthening of the 6th Fleet, with the deployment of the aircraft carrier Nimitz and the cruisers Mississippi and [name indistict]. The naval armada of vessels in the eastern part of the Mediterranean is (?bound to harm) Egypt and Libya. Washington is issuing open threats against Libya, trying to make it give up its anti-imperialist policy.

The 6th Fleet includes some operational units whose mission is far-reaching, to mention only the 60th operational unit of aircraft carriers, spearhead of the fleet, which is intended to hit with conventional or nuclear weapons maritime and land-based objectives, to support landing operations and to fight against enemy surface vessels and submarines. The 60th operational unit has been chosen to transport and land 1,800 to 2,000 Marines. The Marines are part of the 622d operational unit equipped with tanks, artillery and helicopters and total almost 2,000 men. As the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT has admitted, the presence of Marines in the 6th Fleet shows that Washington is always ready to intervene. In fact, under the terms of U.S. law, the Marines are the only military force which the President can engage in operations without the formal agreement of Congress. And the White House is making ample use of this.

If you want to know where events dangerous to the cause of peace will take place next, [word indistinct], eminent British [word indistinct] writes, then follow the movements of the American fleet and Marines.

The U.S. 6th Fleet is using bases and ports in Italy, Greece, Turkey, Spain and Israel. The Americans are seeking new bases for the 6th Fleet in Arab countries, mainly in Egypt. According to the Pentagon, the strength of the 6th Fleet is now virtually the same as that set for times of war. The American means of deterrence are at any time ready to serve the expansionist schemes of Washington in the Mediterranean and in the neighboring regions. This is the reason why the United States remains impervious to appeals to transform the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free zone and to ensure peace and stability in this region.

SAKHNIN ON SOLIDARITY'S 'TERRORIST ACTION'

LD101726 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 10 Nov 81

["Solidarity Stepping Up Terror" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov TASS -- Solidarity is brutally making short work of those who disobey it. The so-called "order enforcement groups" are, as a matter of fact, performing the functions of Polish Hongweibings [Red Guards]. This is pointed out by Arkadiy Sakhnin, a special correspondent of the Soviet LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, who has recently returned from a visit to Poland.

The Soviet journalist was at a number of enterprises where he could familiarize himself with Solidarity's terrorist actions. Thus, in Sosnowiec mine, most workers refused to support the strike which the chiefs of Solidarity were trying to call. Then the leader of the local Solidarity called from the Slask Dabrowski regional committee a gang of an "order enforcement group." The latter made the miners walk out through threats and in particular through threatening to stop the supply of air into the mine and pumping of water from it.

The Soviet journalist points out that the "masses of the Polish working people, including rank-and-file members of 'solidarity' began increasingly clearly realizing the real aims of the organizations' chiefs."

"The fifth plenary meeting of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and the recent Polish Sejm session said that the period of calls for common sense, persuasion and warnings cannot last infinitely," Sakhnin writes. The limit of endurance has been reached. The limit of concessions, all-forgivingness to political adventurists and the enemies of People's Poland for their criminal actions has been exhausted, and let it be known to those who have made their activity for undermining the economy a weapon in the struggle for the overthrow of power."

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES NATIONAL FRONT

LD111732 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] On the situation in Poland: According to PAP, a session of the Polish United Workers [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo in Warsaw concluded that the decisions of the ninth extraordinary congress, and also the fourth plenum of the party Central Committee, confirming the will for dialogue and the achievement of agreement, are being expressed in the present activities of the PZPR, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, in the interests of the ideas of the agreement of all patriotic forces, guided by the basic principles of the structure of the Polish People's Republic.

It was stressed at the session that the basis of the national agreement front is the working class, acting in alliance with the peasantry and the intelligentsia. The front has room for all citizens who are guided by the interests of the socialist homeland, regardless of their party or trade union allegiance or creed. It was agreed that the formula of the national agreement front should be discussed with all interested social forces, both at central level and in the voivodships and parishes, at enterprises and in all party organizations.

It was pointed out at the session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo that the restoration of calm is still being hindered by various subversive activities, hotbeds of tension, strikes and conflicts, which are being incited and supported by extremist forces. These actions undermine the stability of the socialist state and its economy. They intensify the crisis and harm the alliance and international interests of Poland, they clearly contradict the idea of agreement.

Actions by the government to implement the decisions of the fourth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, directed toward eliminating hotbeds of tension, preventing breaches of legility, bringing order into the national economy and satisfying the most urgent social needs, were approved. These actions must be pursued consistently and actively.

FRG UNIONIST 'BEWILDERED' BY POLISH STRIKES

LD101682 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0600 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov (TASS) -- "When I hear about the increasing strikes in Poland, I am honestly bewildered, (Morhardt Edgar), a West German trade union activist and a worker at the Opel works in Rudesheim, stated in a conversation with TRUD's Bonn correspondent A. Antsiferov. Today the paper publishes his statements. He continued: Do the leaders of Solidarity recognize their responsibility and do they know what they are creating? In all the years I have worked at Opel I have often stood in a strike picket. But there are strikes and strikes. I mean not so much the difference in social systems -- that is another topic -- as much as elementary expediency, dictated by commonsense. For example, when we at Opel decide to strike, this results from demands we put forward which are firstly constructive -- that there is a real basis for attaining an acceptable agreement with the enterpreneurs and, secondly, they do not reflect some mercenary interests of the staff of just our enterprise, but they benefit all workers and employees in the FRG."

"And one more thing", he stressed. "I cannot understand who is paying for their strike. For example, our metal workers' trade union has its own cash fund for strike action, out of which strikers receive sums of money. Toward the end of a strike, particularly if it is a major, prolonged strike, this cash account is so exhausted that we are often simply in no state to continue the struggle. Then the trade union needs a long time to mend the gap in the finances. But Solidarity, which has been in existence in all for a week short of a year, and which in the words of its leaders, is as poor as a church mouse, is organizing one strike after another and it seems, does not bother to think of who will have to pay for these strikes. The state pays for them. So they strike freely: the state seemingly has a large pocket. Only, it seems to me that all this is a situation where people are robbing themselves. My opinion is that the Polish colleagues do not need to strike now, but to roll up their sleeves and work."

(Morhardt Edgar), the correspondent writes, is not a communist or a supporter of the socialist system. However, 30 years in trade union ranks, an elementary ability to look soberly and without bias at things have led him to a clear and precise conclusion, which he so explicitly formulated at the end of our conversation.

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION VISITS POLAND 2-9 NOV

PM111613 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 81 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Orlik report: "Visit to Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw -- A Komsomol delegation headed by Komsomol Central Committee Secretary Yu. A. Dergausov was in Poland 2 through 6 November on an official visit.

The delegation familiarized itself with the activity of the Socialist Union of Polish Students, the Polish Scout Union, the Union of Rural Youth and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, and there was an exchange of experience of work on topical questions of the younger generation's ideological and political education and the ideological struggle at the present stage. The delegation members visited primary organizations and industrial enterprises and agricultural cooperatives.

The delegation was received by K. Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON SUBMARINE NO 137

LD111758 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 11 Nov 81

["Soviet Government's Statement to the Government of Sweden" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov, TASS -- The following statement by the Soviet Government to the Government of Sweden was delivered to Carl de Geer, the ambassador of Sweden in Moscow, at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today.

"The Soviet government expresses satisfaction with the fact that the Swedish authorities have finally taken measures for the Soviet submarine Number 137 to leave Swedish territorial waters. As is known, this submarine which was making a routine training trip in the Baltic Sea, went off course as a result of the failure of its navigation instruments and resultant mistakes in position finding on the night of October 27-28, 1981, entered unintentionally the territorial waters of Sweden and in conditions of poor visibility suffered an accident, running around off the south-eastern shores of Sweden.

"The Government of the USSR expressed regret to the Government of Sweden over this incident. Moreover, the Soviet side, proceeding from the character of Soviet-Swedish relations, agreed that by way of exception the Swedish authorities inquire into the circumstances of the accident. In this connection it was found possible in the spirit of good-will to agree to a certain exception from the generally recognized principle of international law under which a warship enjoys complete immunity from the juristiction of any state, except the state of the flag. It was expected, of course, that the Swedish authorities would abide by the existing international norm under which if a foreign warship does not even observe the rules of a coastal state regarding passage through its territorial waters, the only thing the coastal state may do with respect to the given warship is to demand that it leave its territorial waters. The Swedish competent authorities were given the opportunity to acquaint themselves with ship documents including the log book and navigation maps, to examine navigation instruments as well as meet the ship's commander, navigator, helmsman and signaller and thus see for themselves that the Soviet submarine had entered Swedish territorial waters unintentionally and that its entry did not in any way affect the security interests of Sweden.

"In the light of the foregoing the statement issued by the Swedish Government in connection with the incident cannot but arouse bewilderment. The Soviet side, taking into consideration the breakdown character of the incident, could rightfully expect at least a manifestation of correct attitude and an objective appraisal of what happened. However, instead the Swedish Government took the path of distorting facts. Thus, it is categorically asserted, for example, that the Soviet submarine entered Swedish territorial waters deliberately 'for the purpose of carrying out impermissible activities'. What sober-minded person, to say nothing of military specialists, can suppose that a submarine, in a surface run, with running lights on, and running diesels the noice of which was heard over a large distance, in night time and in poor visibility conditions, could engage in such 'activities'.

"The Swedish Government's statement admits that navigation errors did take place. But immediately the absurd conclusion is made that it was not they that were 'the main cause of the penetration into Swedish territory'.

"A demand 'to prevent the recurrence of such a gross violation' is expressed at the end of the Swedish statement. In this concrete case this sounds like a demand to rule out the very possibility of breakdown situations occurring at sea. This demand is simply out of tune with common sense.

"The Soviet Government resolutely rejects the protest contained in the Swedish Government's statement as devoid of any legal and factural grounds.

"The Soviet Government has always sincerely striven and strives to develop all-round relations with Sweden in the spirit of mutual respect, goodneighbourliness and cooperation. It would like to hope that the Government of Sweden, for its part, will adhere to the same line in relations between the two neighbouring countries."

SUB AFFAIR USED TO DISPEL ANTI-AMERICANISM

LD111008 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 11 Nov 81

["Much Ado ... But What About?" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov, TASS -- As reported earlier, on the night of October 27-28 a Soviet diesel submarine, on a routine training trip, in the Baltic, went off course and ran aground off the south-eastern extremity of Sweden. The cause of this incident was the failure of navigation instruments and resultant mistakes in finding bearings in conditions of poor visibility. The history of sea navigation since ancient times knows quite a number of such cases, including those involving Swedish ships.

But the Western propaganda media -- as, happens unfortunately, frequently -- ignored the real facts of this incident and seized the opportunity to fan up anti-Soviet passions and military hysteria. Hostile reaction in Western circles was so disproportionate to the incident that it can only be qualified as politically motivated inventions. What things the anti-Sovieteers did not say: They alleged that the Soviet submarine "deliberately entered" the above-mentioned area and that certain "NATO specialists" detected on the submarine "radioactive radiation of Uranium-238" which indicates (and this is the heart of the "sensation") that there were "torepdoes and mines with nuclear charges" on board.

None other than the director of the Swedish Nuclear Physics Laboratory, Ragnar Hellborg, who is spreading, according to a FRANCE PRESSE report, an absurd version alleging that Uranium-238, "discovered" aboard the Soviet submarine is an element of "nuclear warheads for torpedoes."

It should be noted for the sake of objectivity that such inventions, which are evidently intended for ignoramuses, are actually rejected by a number of Western specialists who are well versed in such matters. Thus H. Hansen, the Danish physicist who is working at the Rise nuclear research centre, said in an interview with the newspaper LAND OG FOLK that he and many others doubt the authenticity of the "evidence" presented by the Swedish authorities in connection with this incident. He said that it is Uranium-235 and Plutonium-239 that are used for the production of nuclear weapons, and not uranium-238 which was allegedly detected by Swedish specialists around the Soviet submarine. Doctor Rathjews, the well known scientist from the Massachusets Institute of Technology, who, UPI says, is often consulted by the U.S. Government on military problems, confirmed what is well known to all, namely that Uranium-238 is an isotope which in principle has no relation to nuclear weapons.

It is also admitted that there was no "deliberate incursion" by the Soviet submarine. So the question arises why and who should need to dramatise such an ordinary, routine incident at sea, especially in such a sea as the Baltic with its complicated floor relief and coastline? An answer to this question was provided by none other than U.S. Vice President Bush. Speaking in Bloomington, Minnesota recently, he said that the incident with the Soviet submarine helped dispel anti-American sentiments in Europe caused by the militaristic policy of the Reagan administration, a policy which holds a mortal danger to European countries. So it turns out that he is the man who is conducting the orchestra of misinformation!

An anti-war movement, a movement for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe and against American plans to deploy medium range missile-nuclear means on the European Continent is gaining ground in Western Europe, Scandinavia included. Mass protests are becoming, naturally, more anti-American in character since it is the U.S. administration that wants not only to deploy nuclear missiles on European soil but also to make West Europeans hostages.

As recently as yesterday President Reagan, speaking at a press conference in Washington, actually reaffirmed his position on the possibility of waging "a limited nuclear war in Europe." To muffle the protesting voices of those who demand an end to the nuclear arms race, which is being whipped up by Washington, and disarmament, the NATO leaders raised a hullabaloo over the Soviet submarine. This is being done in order to discredit the idea of establishing a nuclear free-zone in the north of Europe and to deploy there not mythical missiles with Uranium-238 but cruise and Pershing 2 missiles with real nuclear warheads of Uranium-235 and Plutonium-239.

BENEFITS OF NUCLEAR-FREE NORTH CITED

LD111206 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 11 Nov 81

["Nuclear-Free North for Europe" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Sergey Tarov]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov, TASS -- In his interview with the Hamburg magazine DER SPIEGEL Leonid Brezhnev stressed again the importance of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe and the possibility of achieving a correspondent agreement. Let us consider the main "arguments" of those who are evading a discussion of this issue and are trying to cover up their passive, and sometimes negative, attitude to it.

It is argued, for instance, that participation in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty keeps the Scandinavian countries free of these weapons. True, this treaty is playing an important part and its signatories have voluntarily pledged themselves not to accept, manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons. But this treaty contains no commitment by the nuclear powers to respect the nuclear-free status of Nordic countries or a commitment not to deploy and use nuclear weapons against these countries. The United States has never pledged itself not to make first use of nuclear weapon. Hence, the stability of the nuclear-free status of the Nordic countries has not been guaranteed.

Opponents of the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone, trying to bury this idea, also talk of the need to link it with the general solution of the problem of nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The complexity of this problem, whose solution is so opposed by the United States, is well known. Therefore such talk can only render the examination of the useful proposal more difficult. On the other hand, the Soviet Union points out that the establishment of a nuclear-free zone involving corresponding commitments by the nuclear powers, would create conditions for the emergence of such zones in other regions of the world. This would considerably narrow the nuclear factor geographically and facilitate the search for acceptable solutions to the problem of curbing the nuclear arms race.

The Soviet Union expressed readiness to conclude both a multilateral and bilateral agreements renouncing the use of nuclear weapons against Nordic countries, even if other nuclear powers do not follow its example.

The Soviet Union, as was reaffirmed authoritatively by Leonid Brezhnev, does not rule out the examination, in the context of the establishment of a North-European nuclear-free zone, of even implementation of certain important measures in its own territory. This is not prompted by any transient considerations. The Soviet Union acts from constructive positions when putting forward sweeping proposals for averting a nuclear catastrophe. The nordic countries could make their own contribution toward this end. The establishment of a nuclear-free zone meets the security interests of these countries as well as those of the whole of Europe.

SWEDISH MAGAZINE ON NATO 'LISTENING STATIONS'

LD102002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Stockholm 10 November (TASS) -- The Swedish committee of peace and arbitration has demanded that a special parliamentary committee be established to investigate the unseemly activity of the Swedish intelligence services.

As the committee's magazine PAX writes, the Swedish military intelligence services have been engaged in electronic spying against the Soviet Union for a long time. The magazine recalls that at the beginning of the 1970's facts were publicized about the activity of the Swedish secret intelligence service, the so-called Information Bureau, which implemented the closest cooperation with Western intelligence services, primarily those of NATO countries.

The magazine points out that NATO countries -- including Denmark and Norway -- began setting up an extensive network of monitoring and communications stations at the initiative of the United States.

Such a station, one which operates around the clock, is located on (Luve) island, 10 kilometers west of Stockholm.

With the help of this station PAX stresses, it is possible to "listen in" to regions deep within USSR territory to determine the location of military bases and control and communication centers and to monitor aircraft flights.

The article points out that it is likely that this station is linked with the general network of NATO listening stations in Europe which are primarily aimed against the socialist countries.

JOURNAL COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH FINLAND

LD111438 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1053 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 11 Nov (TASS) -- EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes today: "Soviet-Finnish links have become an example of how states with differing social systems should build their relations." This is written in connection with the traditional month of Soviet-Finnish friendship which is being conducted this month in the USSR and Finland.

Concerning trade relations between the two countries, the weekly points out their development rates. Whereas in 1971-75 the volumes of Soviet-Finnish foreign trade amounted to R5.1 billion, in 1976-80 it approached R13 billion. The future volume of trade turnover between the two countries is estimated at R18-20 billion in 1981-85, and at R22-24 billion in 1986-90. In 1980, Finland occupied second place (after the FRG) in the USSR's trade this year make up approximately one-fifth of all Finnish exports. In 1980 alone, there were around 20 new goods descriptions among Finnish supplies to the Soviet Union. The growth in the volume of cooperation in the sphere of construction and producing cooperative systems is remarkable.

The article stresses: "In the Soviet Union, work on developing a producing cooperative system and specialization with Finland is considered to be a very promising tend in cooperation. At present there are already 85 specific trends in this work among which the design and production of equipment and ships for exploring and assimilating the natural resoruces of the continental shelf, icebreakers with atomic-powered engines, equipment for saving energy, automated control systems for technical processes, nuclear and thermal powerplants, the production of new types of computers, and others, should be singled out in particular."

BRIGHT STAR, U.S. MIDEAST POLICY CONDEMNED

PRAVDA on Israeli Agression

LD120702 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 12 Nov 81

["PRAVDA on Israel's Agression in the Middle East" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov, TASS -- There is again a powder smell in the Middle East, Yuriy Glukhov writes in PRAVDA. Israeli aircraft, violating the elementary norms of international law, intruded into Saudi Arabia's air sapce, he points out. "Thus another Arab country has found itself within the gunsight of the Tel Aviv agressors".

It is not fortuitous that the flare-up of Tel Aviv's aggressiveness coincided with the build-up of U.S. military presence in the Middle East, the commentary emphasizes. The Pentagon has just set about holding major military exercises in the region involving select units of the Rapid Deployment Force with the backing of U.S. Air Force and the Navy. The exercises cover the territories of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman. "During the exercises the U.S. Green Berets jointly with the troops of those countries will practice offensive operations with the seizure of 'certain objectives', the landing of troops, bombing training and street fighting."

The article points out that it is precisely under the militarist star that the USA is trying to knock together "multinational forces" for the Sinai with the participation of its West European allies, demanding from them an absolute support for the failed Camp David diplomancy.

In exactly the same way, the author points out, Israel's military blackmail with regard to Riyadh followed as soon as Saudi Arabia came forward with its own peace initiative which is being rejected by Tel Aviv. The flagrant violation of Saudi Arabia's air space showed that U.S. military deliveries, in particular the known deal on the sale of AWACS planes, have nothing in common with the ensurance of Saudi security, and that the country is being assigned a secondary, subordinated role in the so-called "strategic alliance" planned by Washington.

The latest events in the Middle East arouse concern, Yuriy Glukhov sums up. " nstead of detente the USA and its Israeli accomplice are pushing the countries of the region to the arms race, and instead of a peacfull settlement they are trying to establish their military diktat and neocolonialist order there."

Saudi AWACS 'Failed'

LD101336 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 10 Nov, TASS -- Washington's official circles have admitted that Israeli planes have been making flights over the territory of a sovereign Arab state -- Saudi Arabia -- for a long time. According to informed sources in the State Department, a correspondent of the NBC television network said, in particular, the Israelis have been making reconniassance overflights along that itinerary for several years. The same highly placed officials at the State Department are interested in why the Saudis decided to make this fact public.

It seems that violation of the air space of a soveriegn state is taken for granted in Washington.

Saudi Arabia has called on the U.S. administration to demand that Israel stop flights over its territory. The State Department, however, finding no words to denounce its "strategic" Israeli ally, came out with a brief statement expressing the "hope" that the two sides will refrain from any actions which might heighten the situation in the region.

Observers draw attention to the role played in the incident by four American air-borne early warning and control system (AWACS) planes deployed in Saudi Arabia.

A correspondent of the CBS television network reported from the State Department that the Israeli planes penetrated 50 kilometers inside Saudi territory, but were far off from the zone of action of the American AWACS surveillance planes patrolling the regions adjoining the Persian Gulf.

Thus, the electronic spy planes, manned by American crews, again "failed", as during Israel's bandit air raid at the nuclear reserach center in Baghdad in June, to detect Israeli combat planes in Saudi Arabia's sky.

The developments show that the presence of the AWACS planes in Saudi Arabia is in no way connected with the defence of that country as Washington officals like to claim. It is rather that the Pentagon, under the cover of hypocritical delcarations and by coordinating efforts with Israel, acts this time as well within the framework of its own aggressive global strategy directed at creating conditions for direct interference in the affairs of the states in the Near and Middle East and imposing the domination of American imperialism on the peoples in the region.

American television news analysts draw attention to the fact that the intrusion of the Israeli aircraft coincided with the beginning of the Bright Star exercises staged by Pentagon, and with the beginning of the transfer of an Israeli Air Force squadron from a Sinai air base to a new U.S.-built base in the Negev Desert.

'Arafat Cited

LD101604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 10 Nov 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksey Sokolov and Petr Fedorov

[Text] UPI reports: Today a fleet of American transport vessels carrying tanks and heavy armaments for the "Bright Star-82" maneuvers arrives in the Egyptian port of Alexandria. These maneuvers are to begin on 14 November and will be carried out simultaneously in four countries, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. In Egypt alone 4,000 American military personnel, largely from the Rapid Deployment Force will take part. There will be an equal number of Egyptian soldiers. The AFP correspondent notes that this is the biggest militarist action with U.S. Army involvement in the Near East.

The exercises in Egypt will begin with "B-52" strategic bombers taking off from their bases in North America, and dropping bombs over an Egyptian bombing range in close proximity to the border with Libya. These openly provocative actions are rousing natural indignation and protests in neighboring Arab countries. On Sunday in many Libyan towns mass protest demonstrations were staged against holding these maneuvers.

Observers note that it is not by chance that Egypt has been selected as the tool for this provocation. It was Cairo that the American administration entrusted with the role of an American gendarme in the Near East after the fall of the shah's regime in Iran. Washington is trying at all costs to preserve its control over this region rich in oil deposits. One of the briefest and most precise characterizations of the "Bright Star" exercises was made by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO executive committee. These maneuvers, he said, are nothing other than a rehearsal of an American invasion in the Near East.

Zlatorunskiy Commentary

LD112346 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 11 Nov 81

[A. Zlatorunskiy commentary: "Maneuvers About Maneuvers"]

[Text] Bright Star is the code name given to the military training maneuvers which the United States is to carry out with the participation of the armed forces of Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia together with the use of these countries' territories.

The press continue to publish [word indistinct] the units of the Rapid Deployment Force and the [word indistinct] of aircraft, tanks and other weapons which are to be used in the maneuvers. The press also describe in detail the training operations that will take place during these maneuvers. To sum up, it will be a war game, unparalleled so far in proportion in the Middle East. In this respect even U.S. officials have stated that Bright Star is a muscle-flexing game and is open saber-rattling.

It must be pointed out that this game is being organized in the background of Washington's endeavor to aggravate world tension. An example of this is the fact that the Pentagon is sending to the western Sahara -- where, thanks to United Nations and OAU efforts there have been inclinations toward the normalization of the situation -- a large group of military experts headed by a defense under secretary. For what purpose? For the purpose of discussing issues that are related to the expansion of the U.S. military presence in this region, or rather, for the purpose of renewing the extremist trends and undermining a political settlement of the issue.

Israel does not lag behind its protector. Amidst the fuss about preparations for Bright Star, Israel quite clearly intensified its aggressive actions. The severity of rule in the occupied territories increased. Provocations by the Israeli militarists became frequent in southern Lebanon. Mechanized units are arriving in the sector which is controlled by Tel Aviv's lackey, Haddad. Israeli flights over Beirut have been resumed. Recently, an operation of a clearly provocative nature was carried out against Saudi Arabia; Israeli aircraft violated the sanctity of Saudi skies and imitated [ar qalladat] a raid on a military target in this country.

To put it briefly, Washington and Tel Aviv have embarked on the road of military threats and sabre-rattling. It is true that armed provocations and threats by force are not a new phenomenon in the American-Israeli policy toward the Middle East. But what is taking place now is distinguished from what happened in the past, even if from the point of view of its proportions. It is not difficult, however, to discover the reason and the core of the matter. It is the failure of U.S. policy in the Middle East, as it is the case in a number of other parts of the world. This failure is being coupled with an attempt to find an outlet by way of aggravating world tension.

When Washington was preparing the Camp David deal, those who formulated the deal believed that it would enable them to enter the Middle East as victors. At the time, the Western press openly wrote that As-Sadat's regime and Israel were only the beginning of the matter as they would be followed by Jordan and Saudi Arabia and then the other Arab countries; consequently, a pro-American alliance would be established in the Middle East as a safe political and military support for U.S. imperialism. The role of guarding this alliance was given to greater Israel which the Camp David deal gave a chance to annex the occupied Arab territories together with taking over more Arab territory after the completion of the liquidation of the Palestinian resistance movement, the vanguard unit of the Arab national liberation movement, with the assistance of the United States.

But developments have shown that the Camp David deal failed. No one joined the plot. Not only that, Camp David has become the symbol of the betrayal of the Arab interests.

It is logical that there is no substitute for searching for a truly just and stable peace. But the reality is that the United States and Israel do not intend to abandon their goal; namely, spreading their [word indistinct] supervision unconditionally over the Middle East. When they became sure of the failure of their political efforts they, it seems, chose to support the course of force and war as a means for the realization of this goal. The muscle-flexing game within the framework of the Bright Star maneuvers and their like is a reflection of these efforts. It is obvious that such behavior has its many dangers. Consequently, the Arabs and the forces of peace and progress have to unite their efforts so as to block the road in the face of the imperialist intrigues, together with removing all obstacles on the path leading to establishing a just and stable peace in the Middle East and in neighboring regions.

Iran Condemns Maneuvers

LD111448 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 11 Nov, TASS -- The Iranian Government has held a meeting to discuss the current U.S. exercises in the Middle East. It condemned the maneuvers, codenamed "Bright Star", as representing U.S. imperialism's direct aggression against the region's Muslim nations and accused the United States of waging subversive activities to set the Middle Eastern countries at loggerheads in a bid to bring down the liberation movement.

W. EUROPEAN ROLE IN 'MULTINATIONAL FORCE'

LD110622 Moscow TASS in English 0510 GMT 11 Nov 81

["Can One Ride Two Horses" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Vladimir Goncharov]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov, TASS -- Let us compare two facts. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said yesterday that Britain intends, together with several other West European countries, to take part in forming the so-called "multinational force" on the Sinai peninsula. The meaning of this venture, which is being carried out by the USA under the banner of the Camp David accords, is known -- it is to obtain in the Middle East a military springboard that would serve as a basis for the American punitive Rapid Deployment Force.

The second fact is as follows. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who visited Saudi Arabia the other day, made it clear that Britain together with other Common Market member-countries supports plans providing for the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab lands captured by them and a number of other conditions that are necessary for a just settlement of the Middle East problems.

But what follows from a comparison of the statements by Thatcher and Carrington? What does it all mean? Is it hypocrisy, a double game, the wish to deceive the Arab peoples? Yes, it is precisely so, and this policy has been already more than once condemned by the Arab countries.

But saying only this does not mean saying all. Let us touch upon another aspect of the problem concerning the national interests of Britain itself and the other members of the "Ten". It is predetermined by the fact that the Middle East oil supplies to the Common Market states are really of paramount significance, which is by far greater than for the USA. The trade turnover of the "Ten" with the OPEC member-countries is greater than their trade turnover with the USA. At the same time the investments of the OPEC member-countries in Western Europe make up nearly 70 percent of all of their foreign investments. These most essential economic factors prompt the Common Market member-countries on the need to pursue a policy considering the legitimate demands of the Arab states. And the first of these demands is rejection of direct or indirect support for the Camp David deal, which serves for Israel as a guarantee for the perpetuation of its occupation of the Arab territories and support for its brigand military adventures against the neighbor states, while for the USA it is a tool of military penetration of the Middle East and establishing its domination there.

The national interests of Britain and of other West European countries predetermine not only an approach to the Middle East problem that is different from that of Washington, but differences and even opposition to the U.S. policy. But... But there is such a notion as Atlantic solidarity, to be more precise Atlantic discipline which means in practice only one thing: subordination of the junior partners in NATO to Washington's policy and by no means vice versa. In this case, as Washington demands from its allies in the North Atlantic bloc joining, may it be as a symbolic gesture for camouflage, in the so-called "multinational force in Sinai", it means that they have to comply with this demand, although it is fraught with a risk of retaliatory measures from the Arab states.... All this makes the leaders of Britain and of some other countries of the "Ten" to try, as the English saying goes to "ride simultaneously two horses" which may end only in a fall, bruises and there is even the danger of breaking the neck.

PRAVDA CONDEMNS U.S. ADHERENCE TO CAMP DAVID

PM101533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 NOv 81 p 5

[P. Demchenko article: "Camp David is an Impasse"]

[TExt] In the last few days interviews with President R. Reagan devoted to American policy in the Near East have appeared, one after another, in the American press -- in the Washington POST and in TIME Magazine.

In the opinion of the Washington POST, the President "expounded his strategy regarding the establishment of peace in that troubled region."

This circumstance alone could not have attracted attention. For it is a question of a part of the world where four major flareups have occurred over the past third of a century and where too much combustible material has accumulated now. What, then, is the essence of the new statements by the head of the American administration, and can they really help to establish peace and tranquility in this dangerous explosive part of the world?

After familiarizing yourself with Reagan's views you unfortunately have to give a negative reply to this question. He essentially confirmed that American policy is immutably based on the Near East agreements concluded at Camp David, on full military support for Israel and on the desire to create and broaden a bridgehead for confrontation with the Soviet Union.

With the help of reanimating the bankrupt Camp David agreements the present U.S. leaders, like their predecessors, are reckoning on flinging the doors to the Near East wide open and establishing a Pax Americana there founded on U.S. supremacy and on satisfying the interests of American imperialism to the detriment of the interests of other countries and peoples.

Not that the word "peace" is accurate to describe American policy. For everything that it is planned with the help of the Camp David deal and outside its framework is aimed, above all, at stepping up the U.S. military presence in the Near East and militarizing the countries of the region.

In Washington's opinion, the peace treaty concluded between Egypt and Israel, in particular, must be subordinated to this aim. And the stakes here, by all accounts, are growing. In line with the treaty, as is known, Israeli troops must quit the whole of Sinai by the end of April. Washington has pledged to knock together the so-called "multinational force" and introduce it there. It was orignally said that this force would consist of an American contingent, as well as symbolic subunits from small countries such as Fiji, Uruguay and so forth. But now Washington is trying to get troops from NATO countries sent to Sinai along with the American units. What is this, if not the extension of the action of this aggressive grouping to one more part of the globe.

President Reagan has reaffirmed that, as before, the United States has special plans for Israel, which, to use his words, must possess "tremendous military strength." I would like the Israelis to understand, he said, that they have never had a better friend here in the White House, than they have now. And, recalling the Israeli prime minister's recent trip across the ocean, he added: "I assured Begin that I consider Israel an ally."

Those words clearly need supplementing. During the aforementioned talks the sides did not simply exchange pleasantries, but agreed on U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation." Tel Aviv declared its readiness to subscribe to American imperialism's global plans, to make its territory available for stockpiling American heavy weapons and creating strongpoints for the Rapid Deployment Force and to participate in that force. In return, as the foreign press reported, Washington pledged to give Israel economic and military aid to the tune of $3 billion in addition to the amounts promised earlier.

Of course the question arises: Can it be in the interests of the Israeli people themselves if the country is turned into a bridgehead for American adventures? Will participation in Washington's global strategy, as well as the aggressive anti-Arab policy of the Tel Aviv ruling circles, not bring them to misfortune?

From Reagan's statements it is not hard to conclude that Washington has not simply pushed the problem of a genuine settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict into the background but views it, above all, within the framework of achieving the chief goal -- implementing global anti-Soviet designs, controlling Arab oil and creating military bases.

Once again the American President did not fail to repeat the phrases about "Soviet intrigues," which have already set our teeth on edge, and slanderously call our country a "disturber of the peace" in the Near East.

As for the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, West Bank of the Jordan and East Jerusalem and the fate of the Palestinian people, this is of secondary importance to the American administration. And yet it is well known, for example, that the Palestinian question is the key issue in a Near East settlement.

In response to a correspondent's question about what is proposed with regard to the Palestinians Reagan said, as though in passing: "Some solution to their problem must be found." And right away, insulting the PLO, he called it "the self-styled voice of the Palestinian people," although it is generally known that it is not only the true representative of that people, but is also recognized as such by many states and by the United Nations.

It is clear that the policy Washington is pursuing in the Near East and embroiling some peoples are merely inflaming the situation and hindering a genuine, just settlement of the problems of this dangerously explosive part of the world.

Our country has proposed the real road to peace. It provides for cooperation among everyone who values the ideals of justice and who wants a lasting peace in the Near East. This idea found practical expression in the proposal advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress to convene an international conference on the Near East.

And this is a constructive alternative to Camp David: The achievement of a peaceful settlement through the collective efforts of all in the interests of some and to the advantage of others but which would be for the common good and in the common interest. The PLO must certainly participate in such a conference on an equal basis along with all the Arab countries which have a common border with Israel, and Israel itself.

In addition to the Soviet Union and the United States other states could also participate in it, representing regions adjacent to the Near East -- say, West Europe, North Africa and South Asia. These proposals have one aim to get the cause of a just, comprehensive settlement in Near East moving at last.

This approach meets the interests of all the peoples of this and neighboring regions.

GROMYKO RECEIVES IRANIAN ENVOY 10 NOV

LD101718 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 November TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Soviet Union, Mohammad Mokri, at the latter's request. During the meeting the sides discussed Soviet-Iranian relations and certain international problems of mutual interest to the Soviet Union and Iran.

ALGERIAN ENVOY HOSTS REVOLUTION RECEPTION

PM101503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Al'-Ayyashi Yakir, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the Soviet Union, held a reception 3 November for the national holiday -- the 27th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution. The reception was attended by M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and other officials.

RASHIDOV HEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD102030 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Maputo, 10 Nov, TASS -- A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by Sharaf Rashidov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party [Mozambique Liberation Front]. At the Mawalan Airport the delegation was met by Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Standing Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and CC Secretary for Economic Policy, Sergio Viera, a member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and governor of Banco de Mozambique, Pascoal Zandamela, head of the ideological work department of the FRELIMO Central Committee, and other officials as well as the USSR Ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique Valentin Vdovin.

Talks Begin

LD111332 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Maputo, 11 Nov, TASS -- Negotiations opened here today between a CPSU delegation, led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sharaf Rashidov and a FRELIMO Party delegation, which is led by member of the Standing Political Committee of the Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee for Economic Policy Marcelino dos Santos. Taking part in the negotiations is the USSR Ambassador in the People's Republic of Mozambique Valentin Vdovin. In the morning, the CPSU delegation laid wreaths at the monument to the heroes of national-liberation struggle for the independence of Mozambique.

Rashidov Addresses Meeting

LD112320 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Maputo 11 Nov, TASS -- The Soviet people are glad to see the successes of their brothers in Mozambique. Each success scored by you is the success of the progressive force of Africa, a contribution to the consolidation of the cause of peace and social progress by the peoples. This was stated here at a meeting of the leading figures and activists of the FRELIMO Party and the CPSU delegation, by head of the Soviet party delegation, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Uzbek Republic, Sharaf Rashidov. On behalf of the Soviet Communists, the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Brezhnev personally the head of the Soviet party delegation conveyed warm greetings and the best of wishes to all the FRELIMO members and all the people of Mozambique.

In all these years our friendship was consolidated and developed, Sharaf Rashidov went on to say. The bilateral relations between the USSR and Mozambique in the most diverse fields are getting broader and deeper. In international affairs we also work as loyal comrades-in-arms for peace, national liberation and social progress. Contacts between our parties -- the CPSU and the FRELIMO -- continue to develop fruitfully. The meetings and talks of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and chairman of the FRELIMO party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel have made an inestimable contribution to consolidating and developing the Soviet-Mozambique friendship and cooperation.

At present, the international situation has notably sharpened and become more complicated. This has been due to attempts by the most aggressive circles of imperialism and above all U.S. imperialism to undermine detente, to sharpen and whip up the arms race and to return in international relations to the policy from the position of strength, Sharaf Rashidov said.

He stressed that this fresh round of militarist psychosis by imperialism has coincided with the sharp increase in their aggressiveness and neocolonialist schemes against the peoples of Africa, the Near and Middle East, and the area of the Persian Gulf. The imperialist forces have openly taken the course of overthrowing progressive regimes in a number of African countries. The enemies of Africa link many of their expectations with the attempts to divide the Organization of African Unity.

The enemies of peace and progress are going out of their way to distort the substance of the Soviet peace initiatives, to step up the further pursuit of their line to confrontation. They say that the Soviet Union allegedly must pay some "(?contribution)" for detente. For instance, it is (?demanded) that we should [word indistinct] solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples, the active support for the progressive forces of the world, the head of the Soviet delegation continued. The CPSU gives quite a definite answer to this, namely that to [word indistinct] the Soviet Union in the language of ultimatums [word indistinct] conditions is a futile undertaking. The Soviet Union has never relinquished and will never relinquish its principled Leninist policy.

Sharaf Rashidov criticized U.S. attempts to present the national liberation movement as the product of "international terrorism" allegedly fomented by Moscow. These attempts are offensive to the fighting peoples, he said. In actual fact it is precisely imperialism which uses the weapon of terror for suppressing the struggle of the peoples for their independence and freedom. A vivid example of this is the actions of South African racists against the population of occupied Namibia and the stepped up aggressive actions by racists against Angola and Mozambique. The CPSU has consistently pursued and will continue to pursue the course of internationalist solidarity with the national liberation movements, including those on the African Continent, Sharaf Rashidov said. In discharging its internationalist duty the Soviet Union will continue giving assistance and support to the independent African states which are subjected to attacks from the South African racists and of their American patrons.

The head of the CPSU delegation noted the successful development of the Soviet Union's relations with the African states that have chosen the path of socialist construction which is vividly exemplified by the Soviet-Mozambique relations. The Soviet people has always been and will remain on the side of the Mozambique revolution, on the side of those who defend its gains in the struggle against imperialism, Sharaf Rashidov said. He stressed that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Mozambique have gained profound development and have acquired a broad and diversified nature. A solid basis for the successful development of these ties in the future and now is the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The visit of the CPSU delegation to the People's Republic of Mozambique, Sharaf Rashidov said in conclusion, is yet another evidence attesting to the great importance we attach to consolidating the friendship and cooperation with your country, to the development of ties with the Frelimo Party.

Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Standing Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, speaking at the meeting, stressed the importance of experience of building of socialism and party construction in the Soviet Union for Mozambique. Friendship between the people of Mozambique and the Soviet Union, he said, is deep rooted. It was born in the flame of the national liberation movement of the Mozambique people against Portuguese colonialism. On those difficult days the Soviet Union rendered our people allround aid and support. This will never be forgotten in Mozambique, he said.

U.S. POLICY IN CARIBBEAN AREA DENOUNCED

PRAVDA on 'Reagan Doctrine'

PM111501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 4

[V. Pavlovskiy article: "The Carrot and Stick of the 'Reagan Doctrine'"]

[Text] "The rediscovery of the Caribbean," is what some North American commentators are currently calling the gist of the policy launched by the present U.S. administration with regard to this region.

These assessments are obviously calculated for their publicity effect. But do they correspondd to reality? The United States more than anyone has never forgotten the countries of the Caribbean basin, where the first U.S. colonies were created by fire and sword and the bayonets of the U.S. Marines cleared the way to power for "their men."

The imperialists' sway still serves as the main reason why the region extending in an arc from Belize in Central America through Cuba, Jamaica and Trinidad and other islands to Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana in South America remains one of the most backward in the world today.

What is the gist of this U.S. "new Caribbean policy," which has recently even been promoted to the rank of a key element in the so-called "Reagan doctrine" for Latin America? Citing a statement by an official involved in the elaboration of the U.S. "line of conduct" in the Caribbean, NEWSWEEK noted: "Reagan has held a stick over this region for months. I think he now believes the time has come to attach a carrot to this stick." A curious definition, frankly.

From its first days in the White House the new administration has steered a very tough course of diktat and forceful pressure with respect to the states of this region. As in the times of former colonial adventures, military force is being brought to the fore. An example is the "Ocean Venture-81" naval maneuvers held in the Caribbean in August.

The key phase of this "military muscle-flexing" provided for the landing of a detachment of U.S. Marines at the Guantanamo Base -- illegally occupied Cuban territory.

During the maneuvers in the region of Vieques Island a scenario was rehearsed for an invasion to remove an "unfriendly government." Grenada Foreign Minister U. Whiteman asserted this provocative intrigue as a rehearsal for an invasion of his country where a reactionary regime was only recently removed. The U.S. press does not conceal the fact that the armed intervention which was being prepared could also be directed against other targets, including Nicaragua.

The U.S. ruling circles' overt display of their imperial ambitions gave the French newspaper LE MONDE grounds for concluding that the "Reagan doctrine" contains nothing new, since it continues to extol the "big stick" policy.

In recent months Reagan's "presidential team" has also begun to unveil the other aspect of its Caribbean policy -- the "carrot." Thus the "mini-Marshall plan" emerged, which Washington presents as a panacea for economic ills and an incentive to development. Here sums running into billions of dollars are mentioned.

However the United States itself has absolutely no intention of paying out to compensate in any way at all for the damage caused by the U.S. monopolies' systematic plundering of the Caribbean countries. Washington is only agreeing to slightly increase trade and private investments in the countries of the region, since these measures accord with the interests of the North American concerns and promise them increased profits. At the same time they are trying to put the brunt of the government-based expenditure on the shoulders of their partners in the "mini-plan," in particular the FRG, Japan, Canada and a number of Latin American countries like Mexico and Venezuela.

So it emerges that this "mini-charity" American-style is in fact aimed at preparing the ground for intensifying dollar expansionism in the Caribbean.

But the United States is not extending even this dubious "carrot" to everyone. Thus, it is strenuously involving in participation in conferences to discuss the "mini-plan" countries like Haiti, whose rulers have earned a sinister reputation as butchers who cruely suppress the slightest opposition, and at the same time is trying to isolate from the Caribbean Community Grenada and certain other states whose independent policy does not suit Washington.

Here the stick is obviously being rapped again. This stick's sphere of influence is not restricted to the framework of economic discrimination. Under cover of talk about the plan for aid to the Caribbean, the Pentagon and its allies are building up their military presence in the region. According to the London magazine SOUTH the United States and Britain are encouraging the creation of a "regional coastal guard" for the organization of east Caribbean states with the intention of imparting a militarist nature to this grouping. "Quiet Americans" are engaged in subversive work in Barbados, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, using the agreements concluded by Washington with these countries on rendering assistance in military training and supplies of weapons and combat equipment.

Thus Washington sees in the "mini-Marshall plan" a basis for reviving its anticommunist policy of cold war times. Promising dollar injections, it is seeking to obtain military and political commitments from the Caribbean and other Latin American states aimed at rendering support to reactionary regimes and undermining progressive forces' positions.

Washington even lacks the imagination to think up original camouflage for the "Caribbean stick." It is continuing to use to this end the same hackneyed bogey of "the communist peril."

However, this method can surely not deceive people with the slightest acquaintance with the realities of life in the Caribbean. In this connection it is appropriate to quote the words of French Minister of External Relations C. Cheysson. After visiting a number of countries of the region he stated that the reason for the tension existing in this part of the world lies mainly in the persisting "injustice and social evolution which is unacceptable in the field of land ownership and from the viewpoint of the fact that some people wallow in wealth while others -- the majority -- live in poverty."

Sober voices are also to be heard in the UnitedStates itself. As the Washington POST wrote, directly addressing the White House, the Caribbean countries cannot be persuaded that the main factor in their lives is the "Soviet" or "Cuban" threat since for them the main thing is that the United States should recognize the diversity and legitimacy of their own interests.

That is the crux of the matter. Columbus once unwittingly mistook the Caribbean islands for "the gateway to India." The present Washington discoverers of the Caribbean would deliberately like to disregard the course of history in this region and keep entire countries and peoples in the position of colonial hostages. But this policy is failing. More than 10 Caribbean states have followed Cuba in acquiring independence. Some of them are choosing a socialist orientation. The movement for freedom and independence in the Caribbean territories still under colonial oppression is growing. The base of this movement is expanding and ever new social forces are being involved in it, and as a result obvious successes are being achieved. On 21 September the people of Belize achieved political autonomy and on 1 November one more independent state -- Antigua and Barbuda -- appeared.

The Caribbean countries, while approaching the solution of their internal problems in various ways, hold largely similar positions when it comes to the struggle for peace and security. Now that a tense time has come in the development on international relations, in their majority they are on the side of those who advocate the consolidation of detente.

The states belonging to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) resolutely advocate the transformation of the Caribbean into a zone of peace. The Caribbean peoples' desire to ensure order in their own house for themselves and to play an equal role in regional and world affairs is meeting with understanding and support from all those who cherish peace. This summer U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig had one more occasion to be convinced of how times are changing. The foreign ministers of Mexico and Venezuela who took part with him in the conference in Nassau (Bahamas) essentially rejected the U.S. plan to impose military and political conditions on the Caribbean countries under the flag of "aid" and to punish those who steer an independent course.

However much aggressive imperialist circles may try to trouble the waters in the Caribbean and however much they may wave the "carrot" and brandish the stick, they will not succeed in curbing the advance of the Caribbean countries and peoples toward peace, freedom and social progress.

IZVESTIYA on 'Gunboat Policy'

PM111627 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

["Six-Week War Game" unattributed "Rejoinder"]

[Text] A "Gunboat policy" is being adopted not for the first time by the White House, which is stubbornly pursuing a course of blackmail and terror toward the peoples of the Central American countries. As State Department spokesman (A. Remberg) reported, from 30 October through 7 December the United States is carrying out regular naval maneuvers in the Caribbean. Two U.S. aircraft carriers, several British ships, in all 41 military vessels and about 200 aircraft are involved in the exercises. During the maneuvers it is proposed to land forces on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques. Representatives of the navies of "interested countries" in Latin America -- the Dominican Republic, Chile and Haiti -- have been invited as observers to the maneuvers.

The military maneuvers are accompanied by an unbridled propaganda campaign against Cuba and Nicaragua and against the struggling people of El Salvador. The aim of the maneuvers is to support by saberrattling threats against the enemies of the U.S. diktat. The White House takes no account of the fact that the time of undivided U.S. sway in Central America is past never to return. Irresponsible and inflammatory statements, absurd accusations and malicious slander will be no more convincing even when accompanied by a blantant show of strength.

Invasion of Cuba Rehearsed

LD111922 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Vladimir Kortkov commentary]

[Text] In the opinion of local political observers the countries of the Caribbean basin are now going through the most dangerous period in their history since the intervention of American mercenaries in Cuba in the spring of 1961. In an attempt to build up tension in the region to a maximum, the United States special services are spreading all kinds of falsehoods about Cuba's interference in Nicaragua, El Salvador and other Central American countries.

The Western mass media claim that Cuba has sent 3,000 troops to Nicaragua, and Vietnam 1,000 military planes and helicopters to conquer El Salvador and set up there a Marxist government. Speaking at a recent conference of the army commanders of Latin American states, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger made hysterial calls for the establishment in the Western hemisphere of a joint defense against some communist menace.

The actual purpose of these slander campaigns is to cover up United States aggressive actions against Cuba, Nicaragua, and other independent states in the Caribbean basin. In this context the Latin American press recalls that United States Secretary of State Aledander Haig, still in August issued instructions for the drafting of a special plan of action against Cuba and Nicaragua. Its ultimate goal is a naval blockade of Cuba and an intervention in Cuba and Nicaragua.

These are all indications that the United States has begun to carry out that plan. Its legal authorities have sanctioned the training in special camps in Florida of shock units formed of counterrevolutionaries. Military exercises in the Caribbean Sea are following one after another, all culminating in a landing operation at the Guantanamo United States Base on Cuban territory.

The Pentagon has launched large-scale maneuvers originally planned for next year. Tens of naval ships, including 2 aircraft carriers and 200 planes, are taking part; and again troops are to be landed on Vieques Island. Political observers regard the exercises as a rehearsal of United States aggressive actions against Cuba and Nicaragua and a prelude to an escalation of interference in El Salvador.

The United States adventures in the Caribbean have caused public protests all over the world since they are fraught with the most serious consequences. The Washington administration should realize that Cuba is a member of the community of socialist states that it has on its side the support and aid of the socialist countries, of the entire progressive mankind. Cuba's friends and allies firmly demand an immediate end to the United States' actions, regarding them as a threat to peace.

U.S. Plans 'Punitive Actions'

PM101523 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 81 p 3

[Tass report: "Sinister Plans"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Nov -- The United States is preparing "punitive actions" against Cuba. A State Department spokesman announced at a press conference that major naval maneuvers have begun in the Caribbean and will last at least until 7 December. Taking part are about 40 U.S. Navy ships, including the aircraft carriers Kennedy and Eisenhower, 200 U.S. Air Force planes and also several British warships.

Political observers regard these large-scale exercises as a rehearsal for new U.S. aggressive acts against Cuba. In the course of the maneuvers it is planned to land a force on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques, which the Pentagon has turned into a military firing range.

The New York TIMES reported that Secretary of State A. Haig, interviewed by its correspondent, confirmed "in general terms" that he has asked the Department of Defense to study measures aimed at blockading the island or even "more resolute actions."

Sinister U.S. plans with respect to Cuba are also indicated by Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger's statements at the conference of American countries' armed forces commanders taking place near Washington. Although the Pentagon generals and their "colleagues" -- representatives of the top military echelons ain a number of dictatorial regimes -- are meeting behind closed doors, it has become known that he called for the "joint defense of the hemisphere against the communist threat form outside" under the so-called Rio de Janeiro treaty.

IZVESTIYA SCORES U.S. PLAN TO BROADCAST TO CUBA

PM101037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

["Gross Interference," correspondent Ye. Bay dispatch under the rubric "On International Topics"]

[Text] Havana -- International observers have evaluated U.S. President Reagan's recent decision to set up on U.S. territory a powerful radio station whose antennas will be trained on Havana as the start of an undeclared "war of the airwaves" against Cuba. The well-known subversive Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which pump out torrents of slander and misunformation against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, will serve as the prototypes for it.

Richard Allen, assistant to the U.S. president for national security affairs, has declared that the chief purpose of the radio sattion, which will start operating next January, will be to "convey to the Cuban people the truth about whiat is happening in their country." What touching concern for the Cuban people! For more than 20 years now the "uninformed" Cubans have been living under the conditions of the economic blackade organized by Washington. For more than 20 years provocations have been organized against them -- starting with the intervention at Playa Giron and ending with the recent use of biological weapons. Now the "guardians" in Washington have taken it upon themselves to inform them about "the situation in their own country," moreover through a radio station which will bear the name of ...Jose Marti.

The American newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE has carried an article deriding the White House decision. The administration's attempt to name the future radio station for a Cuban who was equally resolutely opposed to Spanish colonialism and North American expansionism shows true bad manners, the newspaper writes.

The radio war is being declared on Cuba in parallel with an intensification of the economic blockage of the island. The American authorities are taking draconian measures to stop the "penetration" of the Cuban market by private Western companies and, at the same time, to prevent the delivery of any Cuban product to the United States.

It is characteristic that the United States is talking of setting up a new subversive radio station against Cuba at a time when the American Congress is holding a seminar "to seek opportunities for a dialogue" between the United States and Cuba. Incidentally, the State Department refused U.S. entry visas to four Cuban Foreign Ministry staffers, and they were obliged to talk with the American ligislators participating in the seminar by means of video cassettes.

The White House intends to inform the Cubans about the supposedly grave economic situation of the Cuban working people. At the same time it is stepping up the economic blockade of the island of freedom.

The majority of commentators regard the decision to set up an anti-Cuban radio station as a step by the Washington administration aimed at destablizing the situation on the island. This decision constitutes gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country.

CUBAN ENVOY ANILLO CAPOTE PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM111009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 4 November in the Kremlin Rene Anillo Capote, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba, presented his credentials ot V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Presenting his credentials, R. Anillo Capote stressed that complete unity of views exists between Cuba and the USSR on all the most important problems of the day and on questions of the struggle for peace and the relaxation of internatinal tension. The Cuban people assess highly the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy confirmed most convincingly in the peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. The ambassador voiced profound satisfaction at the successful fulfillment of the provisions of the Soviet-Cuban declaration signed during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Cuba in 1974.

In his speech or reply V.V. Kuznetsov noted that the Soviet Union and Cuba are linked by indestructible ties of friendship and fraternity. Close mutual understanding on questions of Soviet-Cuban bilateral cooperation and in the approach to current international problems has emerged between the CPSU and the Communist Parth of Cuba [PCC].

Special significance is attached to the meetings and talks between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and F. Castro, which reflect the truly fraternal alliance of our peoples, parties and states and define the main avenues of the further improvement of the multifaceted cooperation between the two countreis.

The USSR and Cuba, together with the other peace-loving states, are firmly and consistently steering a course toward safeguarding international security and preserving and strengthening peace; they oppose the growth of militarism and the imperialist circles' aggressive policy and voice solidarity with the peoples struggling for freedom and independence. The Soviet Union, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed, will continue to do everything to deepen Soviet-Cuban friendship and all-round cooperation.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and R. Anillo Capote a warm friendly talk took place in which M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

CUBA'S PEREZ HERRERO MEETS WITH GROMYKO

FL071439 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, an alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Political Bureau, met in Moscow with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. They discussed subjects of mutual interest.

Perez Herrero, who is also secretary of the party's Central Committee, attended a Moscow meeting with [words indistinct] or other socialist states.

DIAZ SERRANO APPOINTED NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

Arrival in Moscow

PM111703 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] Jorge Diaz Serrano, ambassador of the United Mexican States to the USSR, arrived in Moscow on 3 November.

Received by Gromyko

LD102140 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1517 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Jorge Diaz Serrano, the newly appointed ambassador of the United States of Mexico to the USSR.

A friendly conversation was held during which the successful expansion of Soviet-Mexican relations and the readiness of both sides to develop cooperation in various fields was noted with satisfaction. The coincidence or proximity of the positions of the USSR and Mexico on important international problems was confirmed, and mutual concern at the present complication of the situation in the world was expressed.

Andrey Gromyko noted the constructive role of Mexico in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament and stressed the great importance of maintaining a dialogue between the USSR and Mexico in the interests of preserving and consolidating peace and international security.

ZEMSKOV RECEIVES NEW GUYANESE ENVOY 4 Nov

PM101517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 4 November USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.N. Zemskov received P.N. Chan, newly appointed ambassador of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, in connection with his upcoming presentation of credentials.

PANAMANIAN PARTY LEADER VISITS SOVIET ARMENIA

PM101043 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 29 Oct 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Reception at the Armenian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 28 October K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, received a People's Party of Panama delegation headed by Secretary General Ruben Dario Sousa. Central Committee member Carlos Sorita is in the delegation.

During the friendly conversation K.S. Demirchyan told the visitors about socioeconomic achievements in the life of Soviet Armenia as a result of the CPSU's wise Leninist nationalities policy and the indestructible friendship and mutual assistance of all Soviet peoples. He acquainted them with Armenian party organizations' work to implement the 26th CPSU Congress and 27th Armenian CP Congress decisions.

Ruben Dario Sousa said in conversation:

We have seen in Armenia the achievements of true socialism and the genuine rebirth of the Armenian people. We value highly, he continued, the fraternal solidarity which the CPSU and all peoples of the Soviet Union are displaying with our just struggle.

The reception, which took place in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, was attended by L.P. Manaseryan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations department; A.N. Mineyev, executive in the CPSU Central Committee International Department, who had come to Yerevan with the delegation, and also G.A. Bagdasaryan, chief of an Armenian CP Central Committee sector.

UN MEMBERSHIP FOR ANTIGUA, BARBUDA SUPPORTED

LD111026 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 11 Nov, TASS -- The UN Security Council has recommended that the United Nations should grant membership to the young state of Antigua and Barbuda which became independent on November 1, this year. The former British colony, located in Central America, will become the 157th UN member. The UN General Assembly will discuss today the Security Council's recommendation.

Supporting the UN membership request of Antigua and Barbuda, the USSR permanent representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy pointed out that the new state was up to the demands and critieria for UN membership.

The granting of UN membership of antigua and Barbuda would be a new step towards full and final liquidation of the colonial system.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO MEET IN PLENARY SESSION

NC111230 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party will meet in plenary session on Monday, the day before the opening of the autumn session of the Supreme Soviet, a reliable Soviet source said today.

The source said that the committee was expected to take "important economic decisions", to be ratified by the Supreme Soviet, the national parliament.

The decisions were thought to involve measures to stimulate the economy, toughening the fight against bad management and boosting productivity and efficiency.

Plans for a measure of economic and management reform appear to be winning the day here, since the 26th party congress in February this year scathingly condemned "insufficiencies, bottlenecks and lack of proportion" in the Soviet economy.

One economic specialist explained recently that the priority now was to put these plans into action, and to make wider use of methods that had proved their success in local experiments.

A possible decision to be taken on Monday is to extend the private exploitation of land, in order to carry through the "special food programme" ordered at the congress but still to be implemented.

It is also rumoured that the Supreme Soviet could be called on to approve a major financial reform, but Soviet sources have refrained from all comment on this point.

The convening of the plenary session -- the first this year, as a routine session in June was cancelled during a crisis in the Polish situation -- was preceded by persistent reports of a reshuffling of the Politburo. One rumour was that Yuriy Andropov, head of the KGB intelligence, might be appointed to a new post, while remaining on the Politburo.

Speculation was also rife on the future of Victor Grishin, first party secretary for Moscow, who has been ill for over a month, and on that of fellow Politburo member Arvid Pelshe, who is almost 82.

A Soviet source said today that Monday's plenum would not debate international issues, despite the approach of President Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, to which the Kremlin attaches great significance.

CURFEW IMPOSED AFTER CLASHES IN SOVIET TOWN

LD111848 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Violent clashes between two groups of people in the southern Soviet Union have led to the army being called in to separate the fighters. It is very unusual that this kind of information comes out of the Soviet Union, but our Moscow correspondent, (Malcolm Dixelius), is today able to report a murder of a cabdriver, which, because of old conflicts, assumed such proportions that the army was forced to proclaim a curfew for 10 days:

[Begin (Dixelius) recording] The place was Ordzhonikidze, capital of the small mountainous area of north Ossetia in the very southernmost part of Russia, where the Caucasus mountains rise from the plain. About 3 weeks ago a cabdriver was killed there, an Ossetian, by a person from another nationality group, the Ingushes. At the funeral a few days later a mob gathered; the dead man's mother made an emotional speech demanding that the authorities stop the violence between the Ossetians and Ingushes, violence which has roots far back in time. The mob, consisting mainly of youngsters, went off to the local headquarters, assulted a high official, who had to be taken to hospital, and then the acts of vengeance spread around the town.

This was the story told to me by several Soviet sources on how the violent acts of Ordzhonikidze started -- violent acts which, according to various reports, led to the army being called in and to the proclamation of a curfew in the evenings for about 10 days. Nobody can give an exact reply to whether the violence also resulted in injuries or deaths. All communications with north Ossetia seem to be broken, but Soviet observers think that there must have been at least tens of victims before the army was called in.

I have made several attempts to telephone the police in Ordzhonikidze and the party headquarters supposed to have been stormed by the angry mob, but the operator in Moscow says that it has not been possible for quite some time to telephone from Moscow to Ordzhonikidze.

It appears, juding from everything, that the latest violent acts are the biggest since the sixties in this region. Russians who have lived in the region say that there were clashes at the end of the fifties and in the sixties, not only between Ingushes and Ossetians, but also between the local population and the Russian population in the towns.

There are many reasons why the national antagonisms are so strong among these mountain people who, in most cases, have lived longer in the area than the Russians. Religion is one reason. The Ingushes are Muslims while the Ossetians are Christians. Another reason is that the Ingushes are making claims for one part of north Ossetia as their own territory. It was also in that part, quite close to Ordzhonikidze, that the current unrest started.

For the time being there is no official confirmation of what has happened, but according to one source, one of the party's highest leaders, Mikhail Solomentsev is supposed to have been sent from Moscow to calm down the population. If the event is judged as being so important, it is likely that some official comment or explanation for the events will be published after some time. [end recording]

OBKOM SECRETARY ON FRIENDSHIP VERSUS DUTY

PM101437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 2

["On Friedship and Service," correspondent V. Vasilets interview with V.G. Dikusarov, first secretary of the Chernovitskiy Obkom, under the rubric "Party Life: The Communist's Honor and Authority"]

[Excerpt] [V.G. Dikusarov] It does happen that the friend of a particular official does do such things [Dikusarov is referring to an incident when he was forced to punish a personal friend for "instances of negligence and violations of financial discipline" on a kolkhoz under his leadership].... Instead of adopting a principled stance and assessing a misdeed on its worth, an attempt is made to please the higher leadership, to suppress the evil and to present everything in a different light. We must take a look at these "well-wishers." Their actions do nothing but harm.

Friendship is friendship and duty is duty. Why do I mention that? Sometimes my colleagues act as follows: At a bureau session of a patty meeting they are stern and principled, but afterwards they immediately rush to see their victims. I had to behave like that in front of the others, they say, but my heart is with you -- don't be angry, friend. You cannot call such an atmosphere friendly. Real friendship is strong because it is sincere and selfless.

Indeed, sometimes friendship is based on different principles. For instance, two chairmen were working in a rayon. They became friends. One was promoted to the post of raykom secretary. He immediately began to "help out" his friend and new strains of seed, fertilizers and machinery poured into the kolkhoz as from a horn of plenty.... Which means that people 'high up' took a hand...."

[Question] Fine, but what if a friend really does deserve such attention? Perhaps he really will profit more than his neighbor from using the same seed and machinery. So what do you do, deliberately do him out of his share merely because he is your friend?

[Answer] A reasonable question. I shall answer it again with a specific instance. In Kitsmanskiy Rayon, Raykom First Secretary Dmitriy Afanasyevich Fundyur and Ivan Petrovich Skripka, chairman of the Kriklivets Kolkhoz, are friends. Everyone knows that the kolkhoz is the first to adopt new, progressive equipment and is first in competition. No one in the rayon casts the slightest shadow on the two leaders' friendship, although it is well known that the first secretary deliberately burdens his comrade with additional concerns. The point is that the kolkhoz leader is indeed a talented organizer. He is literally targeted on what is new. Everything new produces the greatest effect in the rayon. So the answer to the question whether or not to help out if you become friends cannot always be the same.

[Question] We have touched on the material base. And the moral aspect.... I think that you know of cases when a particular worker promoted to a high post begins to collect his friends under his wing and award them jobs.

[Answer] Not friends but cronies. The aim of such actions is not hard to discern. A man who seeks to surround himself with his "own people" and to establish himself on that basis is guided by what are far from public interests. The selection of cadres from among one's friends and protectionism are a very dangerous phenomenon which is incompatible with party principles. In this respect the Chernovtsy city and Kelmenetskiy Rayon party organizations have bitter past experience. The friend-based approach to the selection of cadres once led to the creation of an atmosphere of unprincipledness, impunity, and shielding and covering up of abuses and even crimes. As a result, as was to be expected, it all came to a sorry end. A number of leading workers were dismissed from responsible posts and expelled from the party and criminal proceedings were instituted against them.

[Question] Incidentally, I once heard that you, too, promote your "own people."

[Answer] Not mine, but those who have been proved in practice, who have won deserved prestige not from me personally but from the entire party organization. After all, as you can understand, it is not I who distribute posts in the oblast but the party committees which collectively recommend people for key sectors. I admit that in recent years we have had some reshuffling of cadres. But what have friends to do with it? The interests of the job required it. We are guided by the advice of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that it is a bad thing when cadres are changed frequently but it is even worse if we tolerate for long those who are not supporting the sectors assigned to them.

New people have taken over from those who were not pulling their weight. We can see that the majority are doing better and working more assiduously. Well, for our personal contacts I shall say that we try to work in a friendly way. For we think alike. Without such friendship it is impossible to resolve party and economic tasks. For instance, I like to visit Kitsmanskiy, Storozhinetskiy, Novoselitskiy and Glybovskiy Rayons where the first secretaries are D. Fundyur, V. Yatsenko, B. Melnichuk and G. Malyarchuk. They are honest, enterprising leaders. There is something to be learned and derived from them. If I name these people more frequently than others in my speeches and set my comrades up as an example to others, it is not merely for sympathy's sake. They deserve to be noted.

The rumors of bias are obviously being spread by those who believe the main thing in work to be the ability to get close to the bosses and to make them like you and to persevere. Here I want to ask those who are led by such "seekers after truth" to consider: Are those people your friends?

Understandably, people whose political, professional and moral qualities you know well should be promoted to responsible posts. Here it is essential to be guided not only by your own opinion but also unfailingly to consider the opinion of others.

[Question] I want to return once more to the raykom secretary who prefers to keep as far away as possible from his friends. Do you understand him?

[Answer] It is not impossible that this comrade had a similar entourage [a reference to two letters -- one from a raykom secretary who felt he had to stand aloof from his friends, and another from a party organization secretary whose friends shunned him when he was not recommended for promotion as a result of errors he had committed]. He has now become disillusioned. For it is an old adage that one old friend is better than two new ones. Since the old friend has proved unreliable, the man is cautious. But it is impossible to live and work like that. Anyone who shrinks into himself robs himself morally and is spiritually impoverished. Around us are more good honest, kind people capable of great friendship and always ready to help a friend in everthing.

Friendship is more precious than gold. Let us remember how Vladimir Ilich Lenin valued friendship and treasured it: Let us leaf through leonid Ilich Brezhnev's books, many pages of which are devoted to his friends at the front, the economic leaders and party workers who are his friends. So it is indeed an important question, a big subject.

FIRST BOOK OF SERIES ON WORKING CLASS REVIEWED

PM101201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 81 p 2

[Acad I. Mints book review: "Pages of Working Class History"]

[Text] Historical experience attests irrefutably that man's path to freedom and happiness lies through the transfer of power and the leadership of society into the hands of a new, utterly revolutionary class -- the proletariat, which heads the people's masses. The entire history of the working class, since its first steps in conscious creativity inspired by the great teaching of Marxism, is a story of struggle for man's liberation from capitalist oppression. Surmounting tremendous difficulties, and making numerous sacrifices in the struggle against imperialist coercion, the proletariat, like Gorkiy's legendary Danko, with the fire of its ardent heart lit continues to light the way for working people's struggle. Particularly significant is the experience acquired by the Russian working class in three revolutions which opened up the possibility of building socialism -- the prototype of the future life of all mankind.

Fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions calling for the elaboration of topical problems in the social sciences sphere, a collective from the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of USSR History together with experts from other scientific institutions in the country is preparing for publication a series of fundamental works on the history of the USSR working class. This will be an extensive, comprehensive study devoted to the role of the working class in our motherland's economic and sociopolitical life from the 17th century to our day. The first book in this series was published recently (footnote), (The working Class in the First Russian Revolution, 1905-1907 [RABOCHIY KLASS V PERVOY ROSSIYSKOY REVOLYUTSII 1905-1907] Moscow, Nauka Publishing House, 1981, 432 pages). It is devoted to the history of the Russian working class's heroic struggle in the first revolution of 1905-07. The new work not only generalizes the results of the studies of several generations of Soviet historians, but also takes a substantial step forward in raising and developing little-studied problems of the history of the workers movement in that period.

The book's pivotal theme is the problem of the working class' leading role in the liberation struggle. The monograph shows thoroughly the objective and subjective factors which promoted the social, ideological and political and moral growth of the proletariat as the ruler class. Against the fiery background of the dynamically developing people's revolution it reveals both the actual "mechanism" of the working class' implementation of its role as leader of all working and exploited people and also the "channel" along which it exerted its influence on the nonproletarian strata of a multinational country.

Lenin's idea of the leadership of the proletariat in a democratic revolution could be implemented only thanks to the enormous amounts of theoretical, agitation and propaganda and organizational activity performed by the party of Bolsheviks. A very great part was played by that brilliant theoretician and practical expert in revolution V.I. Lenin.

The book thoroughly reveals the party's strategic and tactical course reinforced in the decisions of its party congresses and conferences and shows the ideological and political struggle of V.I. Lenin and the Bolsheviks against various opportunists, revisionists and ideologists of the liberal bourgeoisie who had obscured the working masses' consciousness with reformist illusions and ultimately delayed the advance of revolutionary progress in the country.

The book analyzes in detail the new form of the workers movement born during the people's revolution -- in the mass revolutionary strike -- the armed uprising. Here the authors have paid great attention to an analysis of the creative contribution made by V.I. Lenin and the Bolsheviks to the Marxist elaboration of the correlation between the general strike and the armed uprising. The strike drew the masses into the struggle and weakened the rule of czarism, but it was not enough to overthrow it -- for that it was essential to shift to "a fearless and merciless armed struggle," to an uprising. This lesson of the Russian revolution has been considered by the international workers movement in the struggle against anarcho-syndicalist allegations that a general strike alone is the sole and decisive form of overthrowing the old order.

The book pays great attention to an analysis of the creation and practical activity of the mass proletarian organizations -- above all the soviets. Its emergence was the result of the historical process of the working masses' waging a revolutionary struggle for their political and social liberation and for the fundamental restructuring of society on the basis of democratic and socialist principles.

The attempt by the authors' collective to give a thorough analysis of the results, lessons and world-historic significance of the Russian proletariat's struggle in 1905-1907 deserves a positive assessment. The first people's revolution of the era of imperialism demonstrated the vanguard role of the Russian proletariat and its Leninist party in the struggle for democracy and socialism and retained for our country the role of center of the international revolutionary movement.

The book under review is a major contribution to Soviet historical science. It will serve as an important aid for specialists in studying the history of the working class and will be of interest to a broad readership.

COURSES FOR CPSU INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION AIDES

FM101155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Educating Cadres"]

[Text] The courses for secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and kraykoms and obkoms in charge of questions of industry and construction have ended at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. The party secretaries studied topical questions of the theory and practice of communist building, CPSU domestic and foreign policy and the party's organizational and ideological activity in light of the tasks set in the report of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the 26th CPSU Congress.

During the courses great attention was devoted to problems of the party's economic policy at the present stage and of improving the management of the national economy and the activity of party committees in mobilizing working people in the struggle to improve efficiency and work quality, speed up scientific and technical progress, introduce leading experience and develop socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the targets for the current year and for the 11th 5-Year Plan. An important place was occupied by questions of increasing labor productivity, reducing the prime cost of output produced, increasing the profitability of production, improving capital construction and increasing the effectiveness of capital investments, and strengthening labor discipline and organization in production.

Reports were delivered by I. V. Kapitonov, V. I. Dolgikh, M. V. Zimyanian and K. V. Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; I. N. Dimitriyev, V. A. Karlow, F. I. Mochalin, K. S. Simonov and V. S. Frolov, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; N. K. Baybakov, V. E. Dymshits and G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; V. I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; A. I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; A. M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; I. P. Kazanets and V. V. Listov, USSR ministers; V. V. Boytsov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards; A. M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general; D. N. Filipov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; V. A. Medvedev, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; and professors and teachers at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

Detailed information was provided on the experience accumulated by local party organs in the leadership of industry and construction and the activity of party committees in strengthening primary party organizations at industrial enterprises, improving work with cadres, stepping up control and verification of execution of decisions and improving the standard of ideological education and organizational work. Reports on these questions were delivered to the students by the following first secretaries: A. E. Voss of the Latvian CP Central Committee; P. S. Fedirko of Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom; and L. A. Gorshkov of Kemerovskiy Obom; and by Yu. N. Pugachev, second secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; A. A. Sokolov, first secretary of Gorkiy Gorkom; and I. Kh. Sadykov, first secretary of Nizhnekamsk Gorkom.

During the courses the students exchanged experience of work in improving the management of production, introducing new technology, implementing comprehensive measures for improving the quality of output produced, improving the utilization of production capital, strengthening autonomous financing and ensuring the fulfillment of consumer good production plans. The students familiarized themselves with the work experience of raykoms and party organizations at industrial enterprises and construction sites in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS FURMANOV SOIREE IN MOSCOW

LD112218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Summary] A festive soiree was held in Moscow today devoted to the 90th anniversary of the birth of the writer Dimitriy Furmanov. "Present at the soiree were Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Tyazhelnikov and Shauro, heads of departments of the party Central Committee; literateurs, soldiers of the Soviet Army, fellow-countrymen of the writer, guests from Ivanovskaya Oblast.

MARCHUK ADDRESSES PRESSMEN ON SCI-TECH NEWS

PM10111 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Horizons of Science"]

[Text] A plenary session of the press club for editors of scientific, technical and industrial journals has been held at the Journalist's Central House.

Its participants discussed the theme "the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the tasks of the press." In his speech, Adad G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, described propects for the development of home industry, the tasks of scientists, engineers and designers in light of the 26th party congress decisions and press potential in the matter of popularizing technical and technological innovations.

KAZAKH WRITER ON ANNIVERSARY OF TIE WITH RUSSIA

PM101033 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 2

[Correspondent Yu. Medvedev "Conversation" with Soviet writer Anuar Alimzhanov; "Heritage"; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Anuar Turlubekovich, quite recently in Alma-Ata there was an all-union scientific-theoretical conference devoted to the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary affiliation to Russia. A few years ago in the novel "The messenger" (Gonets), you analyzed in detail the dramatic events which preceded the act of affiliation....

[Answer] The events were not merely dramatic but tragic. In 1723, a 100,000-strong horde of Dzungars led by (Galdan-Tseren) and (Shona-Doba) treacherously invaded Kazakhstan's territory from the south. How could such a force be countered by unorganized nomadic tribes which, moreover, were constantly quarreling among themselves? That year has since been known among the people as the "year of great disasters" and has gone down in legends and stories. The court hacks of China at that time hurried to notify the world that Kazakhia had been subjugated forever. But only 5 years passed before the warriors (batyr) militia utterly routed the Dzungars and drove the invaders out of the Semirechye. This was one of the many episodes in our foretather's 1,000-year struggle for freedom -- a struggle against the Great Han aggressors to which no end was in sight. There was one way out -- to request a union with Russia. In October 1731 the Kazakh elders signed the document on the voluntary affiliation of the first vast areas, the Mladshiy Zhuz. In three decades all of Kazakhia had joined the Russian state. Thereby our people avoided fuedal strife and gained a reliable friend and defender in the form of the fraternal great Russian people. Thereby the fraternity of many peoples was begun -- Tadzhiks and Karakalpaks, Uzbeks and Kirgizes, Russians and Kazakhs subsequently fought side by side against (Tsin) China. The popular singers, the Akyny, compose their songs about this fraternity even in our times. Some of these songs were recorded last summer by students participating in one of the many folklore expeditions sent annually to various parts of the republic by the Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments....

[Question] Unfortunately, in their letters to the editorial board, readers quite frequently cite regrettable instances of a disrespectful attitude to historical relics. In your view, how is it possible to deal with this evil?

[Answer] By publicizing facts of this kind! It is by this very means that thousands upon thousands of historically priceless relics have managed to be preserved for our descendants. But, alas, even in Kazakhstan, by no means everywhere are there guards against self-styled "archeologists" who are simply plunderers of ancient graves, or against amateurs putting 3,000-year-old statuettes on their own window-sills and not in museums.

For many years the site of the ancient city of Talgar was a rubbish dump, and private traders grew potatoes and tomatoes there. It took efforts by the society's central council, the Ministry of Culture and the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences for the local authorities to finally take measures to eliminate these scandalous facts. Now a scientific archeological base, financed, moreover, by the Society for the Protection of Monuments, has been organized at the site of the ancient city of Talgar. Schoolchildren now go there on excursions and learn that Marco Polo and other famous ancient travelers visited it.

[Question] Anuar Turlubekovich! Let us return to the beginning of our conversation. You were saying that for many centruries the Kazakh people had to defend their independence against the claims of Great Han chauvinism. But even now on maps of China, almost all of Kazakhstan's territory is painted in "Chinese" colors.

[Answer] In an attempt to preserve the friendship with China's great people, Soviet scientists and historians never delved into the problems of the military confrontation betweem the two sides. However, the situation has taken shape now in such a way that one must speak of an ominous "cartographic expansion" by present-day China's Maoist leadership. The "PRC Foreign Ministry documents' containing unfounded territorial claims against our country, the ideological conditioning of the Chinese population in a spirit of anti-Sovietism and expansionism, and the merging of Chinese and Western bourgeois scientists' research programs are all links in the same chain. Suffice it to recall W. Watson's tendentious book "The Borders of East Asian Culture in Ancient Times" or the "Labors" of Cambridge archeologist (Chzhen Dekun) who, in turn, makes wide use of the "results" of excavations by modern Chinese archeologists.

How can you answer these gentlemen? Yes, there are Chinese "relics" on Kazakh territory. They are the bones of those who dreamed of subjugating us by fire and the sword from Bronze Age times. It did not work out, it did not succeed. It will never succeed!

This is why we must work tirelessly at propagandizing our history, the history of friendship with all our socialist fatherland's people. Because the stones are not dead. Philophical, ideological or political meaning can be divined behind every ancient monument. The light of memory is an eternally living light.

TURKMEN SSR HOLDS PUBLIC CONTROL MEETING

GF101951 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpts] A republican meeting on controlling effectiveness of public operations was held in Ashkhabad today. The meeting was attended by the chairman of [word indistinct] ministries, chief editors, [words indistinct], finance and bank workers, and respresentatives of statistical organs, party organizations and public control organs. The meeting was held under Turkmen Council of Ministers Chairman Comrade Karryyev.

Turkmen Minister of Finance Sukhanov addressed the meeting with a report on performance of public control organs, tasks of public control organs workers and demands of the 26th CPSU Congress. He noted that the majority or organs have taken steps to improve performance and strengthen popular discipline.

The meeting ended after approving decisions aimed at improving the republic's economy generally, raising the rates of production, and publicizing social and cultural institutions.

RSFSR SUPREME COURT PLENUM TOPICS REPORTED

PM101011 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "RSFSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A recent RSFSR Supreme Court plenum discussed the implementation by RSFSR courts of USSR and RSFSR Supreme Court plenum resolutions on questions relating to the application of legislation aimed at tightening up labor discipline.

The plenum adopted a resolution drawing courts' attention to the fact that their work in examining labor disputes concerning the reinstatement of persons dismissed for systematic breach of labor discipline or absenteeism (Code of Labor Law, Article 33, paragraphs 3 and 4) must be geared to tightening labor discipline, educating workers and employees in the spirit of a communist attitude to work, and preventing breaches of labor legislation while at the same time guaranteeing the complete protection of citizens' labor rights, and gave guidance on a number of points which have been presenting courts with difficulties.